

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

THE VARIETY IS NOT SO great but you will find just as good, if not better, values this week than at any time during our sale. All the odd ends, short lengths and odd pieces will have a further reduction to insure a quick and immediate sale.

There are 50 Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits on our Job Counter to be closed this week. The sizes are from 33 to 42. Mixed lot of different qualities. If they suit you, no easier way to make money than for you to get them at nearly one-half their value.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Wall Pockets or Match Safes 5 cents
Wooden Buckets of 3 gallons25 cents
White Paper Buckets of 3 gallons35 cents
Liverpool Table Salt, 5 pounds for
Liverpool Table Salt 3 pounds for 3 cents
Uncolored Japan Tea
Celebrated Red House Tea25 cents per pound
Turtle brand uncolored Japan Tea, in 5-pound boxes68 cents
Dairy Pans-2-quart, 5 cents; 3-quart, 7 cents; 4, 5 and 6-quart, 10 cents; 10-quart, 12½ cents; 12-quart, 14 cents.
Pudding Pans-2-quart, 5 cents; 3-quart, 8 cents; 4-quart 10 cents
Paint, 1-quart cans35 cents
Paint Brushes50 and 75 cents (one-half their value)
Good quality of Sheep Shears
White Metal Fancy Stamped Dustpans
Galvanized iron 3-gallon Slop Buckets50 cents
Fancy-painted 3-gallon Slop Buckets65 cents
Heavy retinned 10-quart Dishpans
Heavy retinned 14-quart Dishpans
Heavy retinned 17-quart Dishpans
Three-gallon Milk Cans
Acme Frypans, 3 sizes
Broom Scrub Brushes
Bristle Stove Brushes
Japanned oblong Waiters
Florence Oil Stoves
Junior Oil Stove, two burners, 8x8 cooking surface\$2 40
500 rolls of Wall Paper placed in stock. Wall Paper for 9 cents; Git, 12½ cents; Embossed Gilt, 20 cents.

RED EOUSE AND 718 and 715 OAK AVENUE.

THE NONPAREIL.

*THE *** NONPAREIL!*

CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

SATEEN FRONT.

All our Windows full of them. A Very handsome display. Opened recently, 5 cases of

AMERICAN SATEENS.

We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$1	00
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$1	20
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$1	80
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$3	00
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for \$4	50
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for \$5	25

All of these Sateens are 32 inches wide and of CHOICE DESIGNS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK: We will offer 40 Pieces of 32-inch-wide SATEENS, in new designs, for 10 Cents a yard. This is Special, and will hold good ONLY FOR ONE DAY.

Inauguration of General Berjamin Harrison

A LEVEL-HEADED AD RESS

A Mesinge That Commends Itself to Loyal Americans.

PROTECTION AND A FREE BA LOT

The Naturalization Laws Must Be Quardet and Enforced.

Great Event-The Inaugural Ball in the Evening-Etc.

denjamin Harrison to-day as President of the United States was deprived of many features that would otherwise have distinguished it, by the steady downpour of rain, that continued throughout the ceremonies. Still, it was a grand success from beginning to end. There were probably several hundred thousand visitors in the city, many of whom could find no deeping accommodations last night, and the soft side of a billiard table was considered a luxury. The streets and public places were crowded and jammed by a surging, struggling mass of humanity. The city was gorgeously decorated, but the rain played sad havoe with many of the decorations

The military demonstration was the most superb ever seen in Washington. At 10:30 o'clock the first division formed in line on Pennsylvatia avenue, facing the Executive Mansion, with the right resting on Seventeenth street. At one block in the rear of the line is the Arlington Hotel, where President Harrison was stopping. This division was composed of three orgades, Erigadier-General H. G. Gibson commanding the division. The First Brigade, composed of the Third Artillery, battalions of the Second and Fourth Artillery and troops of the Fourth, The mil.tary demonstration was the most suand Fourth Artillery and troops of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, was commanded by Major J. G. Turnbull, Third Artillery. The Second Brigade, composed of marines and sailors, was commanded by Captain R. W. Mead. United States Navy. The Third Brigade, consisting of the District of Columbia National Guard, was commanded by General Albert Ord-

Shortly before 11 o'clock a closed carriage drawn by a team of seal-brown horses, left the Executive Mansion, and at a sharp trot whirled cross Pennsylvania avenue through Fifteen nd-a-half street to Vermont avenue and stopped n front of the Johnson annex of the Arlington. from this carriage President Cleveland alighte and entered the hotel, being escorted at once to General Harrison's apartments. He shook hands with his successor, and signified his read-lness to go to the Capitol whenever the Fresi-dent-elect was ready to start. General Harrison out on his overcoat and the two gentlemen de scended the stairs together and walked out be sween cheering crowns.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY
Fattered carriages and took their places in the procession for the Capitol. The procession moved in the following order: United States regular troops, cavalry and artiliery; United States Marine Corps, United States Naval Cadets, United States Naval Apprentices, Chief Marshal Beaver and staff, survivors of Harrison's old regiment, 115 strong; an open carriage drawn by four horses and containing President Cleveland. President-elect Harrison and senators Hoar and Cockrell; an open carriage drawn by four horses President-elect Harrison and Senators Hoar and Cockrell; an open carriage drawn by four horses and containing Vice-President-elect Morton and cenator Cullom; militia of the District of Columbia. A heavy rain was falling, and President Cleveland held an umbrella over his successor, while Cullom performed a like service for Morton. As Harrison was recognized cheer upon cheer arose from the thousands assembled all along the line, which he answered by tipping his hat. General Beaver and Morton were also cheered.

ping his hat. General Beaver and Morton were also cheered.
When the procession reached the east front of the Capirol, the troops filed into the postneu assigned them, surrounding the square. The Presidential party alighted at the Senate front and were escorted into the building amid the loud cheers of the people on the outside. General Harrison was taken to the room assigned for the use of the President, and Mr Morton was shown to the Vice President's chamber.

IT THE SENATE CHAMBER Distinguished Assen blage-Taking the

Oath of Office.

No person was all wed to enter the Capitol building who had no ticket of admittance prepared especially therefor. The only way of admission was through the east door of the Senate wing of the building. The Blue Gallery, facing the Vice-President's chair, was reserved for the member: of the Dirlomatic corps in person or on the floor of the chamber, the families of the diplomats and their invited guests crowding the little box to overflowing. The Press Gallery, directly over the Vice President's chair, was crowded with correspondents from every part of the country. Adjoining this gallery on the west places had been reserved for the families of the President-elect, President pro tempore of the Senate, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents. All other gallery space was allotted to the famil es of Senators and Representatives. About 1.100 tickets to the building were issued, many less than would furnish accommodation to those who desired to see the brief cer monies in the Senate chamber. Long before the hour for the commencement of the ceremonies every inch of room in the galleries was occupied, and the corridors were packed with people unable to ottain a glimpse of the interior of the chamber. Nor was there any vacant space on the floor. Oath of Office.

Only five minutes remained before the time for the Fiftieth Congress to expire. Sherman and Saulsbury stood facing Ingalls, while Sherman abnounced that the Joint Congressional Committee had called on the President and told him Congress was ready to adjourn. HOLDING BACK FATHER TIME.

No Congress could adjourn without Captain Bas-ett, the venerable Doorkeeper, turning back the hands on the clock. Bassett has stayed the march of time at the clock of every Congress since the inauguration of William Henry Harrison in 1841, and naturally he could not let this Congress die without performing the customary cere mony, especial y as it was the grandson of the first man for whom he had stayed the march o time that was so soon to be inaugurated. With great deliberation and care he raised a stick up before the face of the clock until its hooked end caught in the minute-hand and drew it back until it registered fifteen minutes to noon. The sight was really comical, and the entire assemblage, grave Senators to diplomats and Justices, men and women in the galleries, Governors and military and naval officers, laughed long and loudly without any regard to the place and its associations. Ten minutes later the same ceremony had to be gone through with, and again the clock was made to register a false record.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the announcement of the President and Cabinet was made, and Mr. Cleveland entered at the south door on the arm of Senator Cockrell, of the Committee of Arrangements. Then followed Bayard and Fairchild, Endicott and Whitney, Garland and Dickinson, Vilas and Colman. The President sat on a sofa with his back to the presiding officer's desk and facing the entire assemblage, while the Cabinet occupied sofas facing their chief.

Te President and Cabinet having been seated, the President-elect was the next announcement, and Senator Hoar appeared supporting Harrison. Everybody rose and remained standing until Harrison had taken his seat by the side of the out-going President. Those nearest to the new President bowed respectfully, but there was no applause. "The Vice President-elect," proclaimed the sentinel at the outer gate, and Morton came in on the arm of Senator Cullom and halted in front of the desk. Ingalls bowed to him and then in a most impressive manner. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

ADMINISTERED THE OATH

To the man who for the next four years will preside over the deliberations of the renate, in a few brief but well-chosen words, announced the Senate adjourned sine die, and then, having bowed to the assembly, brought his gavel down on the desk and stepped down to the platform. It is now Vice-President Morton, and he is the It is now Vice-President Morton, and he is the presiding officer of the Senate, invested with the full power and dignity of position. With a bow to the audience he brings the gavel down on the desk, and then the Chaplain prays for the guidance of divine mercy on the new President and Vice-President, at the conclusion of the ceremony reciting the Lord's prayer, in which many of the spectators joined. Then the Vice-President asks the Senate to forbear should he make any mistakes, and assures them he will try to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his high office.

THE NEW SENATE IN SESSION.

The Secretary read Cleveland's proclamation convening in extra session the Senate, and announced that the newly elected Senators would come forward and be sworn in. The men who sat for the first time in the chamber were Wolcott of Colvrado, Marston of New Hampshire, Washburn of Minnesota, McMillan of Michigan and Higgins of Delaware, and they attracted a good deal of attention and were closely scanned. When all the Senators had been sworn in the Vice-President announced that the concluding exercises would be held on the platform on the east portico, and the march was taken up. THE NEW SENATE IN SESSION THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

As President Harrison and Vice-Pre As President Harrison and vice-resident Morton appeared on the steps leading to the platform they were welcomed with cheers, and were escorted to seats upon raised chairs in the front and center of the platform. As they stood for a moment facing the crowd, cheering was resumed with renewed enthusiasm.

THE INAUGURAL PLATFORM. cenes in Front of the Capitol During the Inauguration

the Inauguration

The stand built on the east front of the Capitol varied little in size or appearance from that of four years ago, when Cleveland was inaugurated. It was built over and forward from the eastern entrance to the rotunda. It was over one hundred feet square, surrounded by a railing, and its sides covered with red, white and blue bunting. About 2,000 chairs were place in regular rows on the platform, and seats were assigned to distinguished people in vited to witness the ceremony. The Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, heads of Departments and newspaper correspondents ail had places assigned them. In the rear, seats were devoted to members of the families of Senators and Representatives, local officials and people who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission to the Capitol.

President Harrison's determination not to disappoint the people assembled to witness his inauguration was inflexible. In spite of advice to the contrary, he determined to deliver his address from the stand of the east portico. When the procession reached the head of the flight of big stone steps leading down to the entrance, the President must have felt proud of the honor paid him. In spite of the rain, which fell in drenching torrents, there were fully 10,000 people standing in front of and on either side of the stand. Seen from the portico, it was a sea of dripping hats and umbrellss, but the rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of the multitude.

THE NEW PRESIDENT CHEERED.

The President entered the raised box facing The President entered the raised box facing the audience, who cheered wildly. Hats, hand-kerchies and umbrellas were waved, and for several minutes it was impossible for the President to proceed. Chief Justice Fuller took his seat on the leit of Harrison, and Vice-President Morton on his right. The President sat in the chair which George Washington occupied when he was inaugurated in New York in 1798. He seemed very pale and nervous. Before him stood a table on top of which rested his old army Bible, on which the oath of office was taken. The Justices of the Supreme Court took the seats assigned them, holding umbrellas over their heads, but the great number of chairs placed in the rear for occupancy by invited guests were vacant.

As the President and Chief Justice arose, Harrison placed his hand on the Bible, and both faced the crowd *ith uncovered heads. In clear tones of voice Justice Fuller read the oath, and Harrison's tesponse, "I do," was equally emphatic. The President replaced his hat. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday stepped to the front and held an umbrella over General Harrison's head. He drew from his pocket a copy of his address, and in the loud tones of one accustomed to address public assemblies he read his inaugural. He was frequently interrupted by applause from the crowd while engaged in reading.

The ladies of the Presidential party came out on the portico, and braving the storm, walked down the platform to places assigned them.

TAKING THE OATH.

THE INAUGURAL

President Harrison's Address -Pledges to the People. My Fellow-citizens: There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public interest in the chief executive officer of the footgraphent the resolute these simples of the Government the resolute these simples of the Government the resolute these Some control of the c

in teachings and examp'e of Washington and his great associations; and the hope and courage in contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States—weak in everything except courage and love of liberty—that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population of the seasonably expected willingly to forego.

fore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies on the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

AS AN ORATOR. age in cohtrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States—weak in everything except courage and love of liberty—that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five smaller States in 1790. The center of population when our National Capitol was located was east of Baltimere, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward, rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward.

THE MARCH OF EMPIRE.

That which was the body has come to be only a rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territorial population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in these directions. The mass of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their inthers were. The facilities for our popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism give recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religions have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have been greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than were here 100 years ago. The surrender of s large measure of sovereignty to the general Government was affected by the adoption of a Constitution, not accomplished until the Sections of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience.

The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a more perfect union. The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to that political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States and so to secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the impolition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the peop e, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many States. A revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against HOME MARKETS.

INJURIOUS FOREIGN COMPETITION Is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a retu n that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. Arguments were made, as now, that the benefits its object. Arguments were made, as now, that inured to particular classes or section in any sense at any inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense at any time sectional, it was only because s avery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or wa ked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelling furnace and to the milt the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted on the funeral pytes of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky. Men were made free, and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has haspliy been eliminated from the tariff discussion. THE FRUITS OF FREEDOM.

We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of products among the people which bring wealth and contentment. Cotton-planting will not be less valuable when the production in the country of other necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of productive capacity of a State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang on the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities?

THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent devel opment of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who have feit the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in the shop or field, will not fail to find and defend a community of interest. It is quite possible farmers and promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which were recently established in the South may yet find that a free ballot of the working m*n without distinction of race, is needed for their defense, as well as for his own. I do not doubt if those men in the South, who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co operation, to make the black man their efficient and sa'e ally—not only in establishing correct principles in every national Administration but in preserving for THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION. only in establishing correct principles in every national Administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order, and economical and honest government. At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, a contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged. SECTIONALISM MUST BE ROOTED OUT.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the fixecutive to administer and enforce, in methods by instrumentaities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and effectual. A citizen may not elect what laws he will obey. Neither may the fixecutive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety, and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individual corporations or communities to nubify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to es ape their just obligations or obtain unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to law for protection, and those who would use the law as defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more seriously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitations of their rights or violent interference with their operation, I have altogether rejected the suggestion of

LAW AND ORDER.

A community that, by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and property. Evil works from a bad center both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by 10 higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in the community either practice or connive at systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, 'Can convenience or sul pressed class interest be sufficient cause for lawlessness?" LAW AND ORDER.

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PROTECTION TO AMERICANS ABBOAD.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere may be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we are, we feel, free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other Powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation nor the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The office of intelligent diplomacy or friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to a peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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The duty developed by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by Act of Congress, has become over-burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge is full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have the right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer, or are invited to give advice to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful, obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will cettainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinqueacy. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods, and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consiceration. But I shall need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of application for office.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Heads of Departments, Bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty, I hope to do something more to advance reform in the civil service. The ideal, or even my ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, I am sure, be able to put our civit service upon a non-partisan basis until we have seen how fairminded men of the opposition will prove for impartial integrity. As the number of such civil list is increased the removals from office will diminish.

While the Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary, but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition, of our and only poor public expenditures is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor, should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus remain. We will, fortunately, be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with a resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and the increase of public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect that necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY. The construction of a sufficient number of modern war-ships, and their necessary armament, should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have, many times in our history, given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, be left to the risks and exigencies of unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship ines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated and reliable rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate relief to Union soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor

THE PROPOSED NEW STATES. It is a subject of congratulation that there It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in these Territories, who have availed themselves of invitations of our land laws to make homes upon public domain, that their titles should be adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patents.

REFORM IN ELECTIONS. REFORM IN ELECTIONS.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and the election further safeguards—in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so—will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections. cover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken courrol of elections, in a case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted the adopted election laws of the several States, the penalties for their violation and the method of supervision. On y inefficiency of these State laws, or unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it. THE FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT

Is a condition of our national life, and no power, vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all Congressional districts have equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of the majority of qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistance of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of imper inence. If in any of the States public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education.

The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with suffrage. If the remedies proposed proceed upon unlawfulness, and are not approved by just and honorable methods, how shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship. The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat renounces his allegiance to the country. s a condition of our national life, and no power

President Harrison kept his silk hat on during the delivery of his address, and was partly protected from the rain by Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday. Mr. Cleveland (now an ex-President), stood up during a part of the address, but becoming fixed toward the close, seated himself. The President spoke in a loud, clear tone, with distinct enunciation, and emphasized with much earnestness portions of his speech. It was an instance of the President's power to rise above his surroundings and become wholly indifferent to them. His manner was as deliberate and forceful as if he were in the Senate chamber and perfectly at ease. His gestures were emphatic and prominent, and all the graces of oratory, of which he is a-master, were brought into play effectively.

Vice-President Morton and Mrs. Morton were present during part of the coremony, but the latter fainted in the throng, and she was removed to the Vice-President's room in the Senate, where she quickly revived and was taken home.

The delivery of the address was tremently quent Bursts of Applause.

ate, where she quickly revived and was taken home.

The delivery of the address was frequently marked by loud applause and shouts of approval. The reference to Dakota produced considerable cheering, but when the President spoke of a free ballet the applause was mighty and tremendous. There were also demonstrations of approval at other times.

His references to the rehabilitation of the navy and to the establishment of steamship lines evoked cheers and cries of "good!" But the most overwhelming shout of approval was reserved for the statement of the Pres dent's pension policy. The crowd cheered again and

The Most Magnificent Parade Yet See at the National Capital.

at the National Capital.

When General Harrison had concluded the delivery of his address the military line was reformed and the parade proper began. A battery of artillery fired a salute to the new Chief Magistrate, who re-entered the Capitol and proceeding again to the Scuate wing accompanied by Mr. Morion, and the committee entered their carriages and took their places in line with the first division, which moved around the north side of the building and down the hill into Pennsylvania avenue. A gun was fired to signal the movement of the second division, which had been previously assembled on Maryland avenue and A street. It moved out promptly, and was followed by the third, fourth and fifth divisions, which were massed on the streets adjacent to the Capitol grounds.

The Pennsylvania Troops.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

The second division attracted more attention than any other feature of the parade. It was composed exclusively of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, 8,000 strong, commanded by Major-General John F. Hartranft. This militia was the feature of the Garfield and Cleveland inaugural parades.

The procession was of great length and em braced many notable features. It was by all odds the greatest display of the kind ever witnessed here.

President Harrison, after a short visit to the White House, was excorted, in company with President Cleveland, to the reviewing-stand. In passing this stand the troops carried arms, officers saluted the President, and the colors were dipped. The President returned the salute by litting his hat.

Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland and members of the families of the incoming and outgoing Chief Magistrates, many distinguished public men, and others of less prominence occupied the reviewing-stand. The procession moved through the avenne to Washington circle, wheeled into K street, and thence marched to Vernon square at Ninth street, where it was reviewed by Marshai Beaver and disbanded.

THE INAUGURAL BALL Scene of Beauty and Splendor-The

Washington, March 4th.—The great court of the Pension Building is to-night illuminated with light and color as to the seductive music of the great orchestras thousands glide through the movements of the dance or stroll in the corridors and promenades admiring and contributing to the marvelous beauty of the scenc. The court of the new Pension Building is undoubtedly the largest and grandest interior of its kind on this continent, and in respect to symmetrical beauty it has few superiors in the world. The area of tassalated floor is about 27,000 square feet, or very nearly an acre.

Four years ago, when the first inauguration ball was held here, the then unfinished condition of the building rendered highly effective decoration exceedingly difficult, and in some respects quite impossible, but to-night the perfection of decorative art seems to have been attained.

A GORGEOUS SCENE.

The ball-room is indeed a picture of fairyland-A thousand incat descent lights flooded the building with softened radiance. Choice flowers perfumed the air and delighted the eye, while strains of music fell sensuously upon the ear. The decorations were finer than anything ever attempted before at an inaugural ball. The most conspicuous feature of the interior was the two-story Japanese pagoda in the center of the hall. The lower part of the pagoda was a grotto built of rock and ferns around the fountain, a picturesque retreat for the dancers, where they could rest surrounded by the glamor of flowers, soft lights and running water. On the second floor of the pagoda was a string band of 100 performers, playing the music for the dance. Above them, on the third gallery, was the Marine Band, which conducted the promenade concert. The structure was covered with flags and bunting, here and there illuminated with sparks from electric lights. Portraits of Harrison and Morton were placed on the front, and running entirely around the structure, just above the first story, was a line of shields, each bearing the name of a State or Territory. On the top of the pagoda the word "Constitution" blazed forth in letters of fire.

The eight massive columns supporting the lofty roof were twined with laurel garlands and palm leaves. The decorations of the room proper gave one the impression of a mass of color, a glitter of armor, the drapery of flags and billows of banting. The galleries surrounding the hall were draped with American flags, interspersed with garlands of laurel and pine.

The ceiling was covered with 5,000 yards of learned featurel feat

The ceiling was covered with 5,000 yards of laurel festoons. Suspended from the lower gallery was a series of panels five feet by ten, made entirely of choice flowers, a panel being devoted to each department of State, upon which was wrought in half relief some suitable device.

which was wrought in hair tener some suitable device.

The main feature of the decorations, however, consisted of two immense floral balls which were suspended at the east and west ends of the hail. Each ball was fifteen feet in diameter, resembling two enormous floral balloons. When the President and Vice-President, accompanied by the ladies of their party, entered the hall they passed under the first of these balls. As they did so, an attendant pulled a string which opened the ball and a shower of cut-flowers and roses descended upon them; at the same time the second floral balloon was opened and released a flock of canary birds and paroquets.

opened and released a flock of canary birds and paroquets.

The music of the evening was of two kinds, one furnished by the United States Marine Band, directed by Professor John Philip. Sousa, assisted by Salvatore Petrola, and the other by Beck's On hestra of one hundred pieces, conducted by Simon Hassler and J. G. S. Beok. The promenade concert proceeded the dancing, and began with "The Presidential Polonaise," composed by Professor S usa for the occasion, and performed by both the band and the orchestra.

About half-past 10 President Harrison was joined by the ladies of his family, the Reception Committee forming a line three and four abreast in front and rear of the party. The procession was made up for a tour of the ball-room, and throughout the evening they were the cynosure of all eyes.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

At 11:50 o'clock the Presidential and Vice-Presidential parties, escorted by the Reception Committees, left the building. Cheers greeted them incessantly as they descended the stairs and walked out of the ballroom. The arrangements for this grand finale of the inauguration celebration have been admirable. The attendance (estimated at 10 000) has exceeded that of any previous inaugural bail. The credit for the success of the event to night, and for the completeness with which all the details of the arrangements of the eeremonies of the day were made, is due primarily to Colone Britton.

A large number of people left the building immediately after the departure of President Harrison, and by midnight the floor was sufficiently cleared for dancing. At that hour the picture presented from an upper gallery was indeed one of imposing grandeur and surpassing loveliness. It was well toward morning when the dancers ceased and the great hall became dese ted.

Some of the Costumes. DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

marked by found applause and shouts of approproval. The reference to Dakota produced considerable cheering, but when the President spoke of a free ballot the applause was mighty and tremendous. There were also demonstrations of approval at other times.

His references to the rehabilitation of the navy and to the establishment of steamship lines evoked cheers and cries of "good!" But the most overwhelming shout of approval was reserved for the statement of the Pres dent's pension policy. The crowd cheered again and gain at this point and waved their hats and canes wildly. At the conclusion of the address there was another outburst of applause, during which the President turned round and kissed his wife and daughters. The crowd, which had ali this time surged back and forth like the waves of the sea, gradually dissolved.

Back to the Senate.

After the address was finished at 1:20 o'clock, the Senate returned to its chambers, and on motion of Edmunds a committee consisting of Edmunds, Teller and Cockrell was appointed to notify the President that the Senate had organized and was ready to proceed to business. The Senate then adjourned until to morrow.

Some of The Costumes.

The following describes the toilets of parties at the ball: The beautiful gown worn by the deut's were greatly admired, and were the topic of enthusiastic conversation among the ball guests. Interest in the gowns of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. McKee was heightened because of their exclusive American make up, the materials and manufacture being wholly the work of American skill. The President's wife's ball-gown was a silver grove faile, court train, with skirt brocaded in gold. The silk is probably the most else orate attempt a silk manufacture in this country. There are open panels on the front and side of apricot pink crape, covered with exquisite cream lace. The waist has a pointed front and back filled up to close the band about the throat, with a gold and silver beaded net. The elbow-sleeves were finished with gold and silver beade

trimmings was an effetive and beautiful combination. Mrs. Hsrison is exceeding proud of her truly American gown.

Mrs. McKee's gown was a pearl satin, brecaded in ye low gold. The waist and the court train were of brocade; the front of the skirt was of grape green velvet, the waist and sleeves also of training velvet. The pointed neck was filled with amter bead network. The elaborate trimmings were of amber and pearl fringes and passementeries. It would be difficult to make a choice of beauty between the gowns worn by the President's wife and his daughter.

Mrs. Morton's gown was of superb cream satin, brocaded in gold color, in the design of the Scotch thistle. The court train and back of the waist were of brocade. The front of the skirt, of cream satin, was covered with gold and silver crystal beads in elaborate embroideries. The low waist had yellow tulle folds about the neck, and, like the skirt, was trimmed with silver and gold crystal passementeries. It was altogether one of the most beautiful gowns of the plain and elegant type. Mrs. Morton's hair was dressed h'gh, with yellow rose and aigrette of yellow feathers. Her jewels were magnificent diamonds, as were also Mrs. Harrison's.

Mrs. Russell Harrison wore a trained gown of

son's.

Mrs. Russell Harrison wore a trained gown of white faille, train plain and full, and the front of the skirt covered with white silk net embraidered in colors. The low waist was trimmed the beautiful yet and the work was ex-

PIXLEY TRAIN-ROBBERS. The Officers Believe They Have Them Both in Hand.

BAKERSFIELD, March 4th .- Sheriff Graham and posse have Smith, one of the supposed train on the Carissa Plains. Sheriff Cunningham is oming with another of the supposed robbers-Smith says he can prove an alibi. The posse was not held up, as reported.

THE RETIRING DESCRIPT.

Cleveland's Last Day One of the Busiest Washington, March 4th.—The ex-President's part in to-day's ceremonies closed when the party returned to the White House from the Capitol. There he was joined by Colonel Lamont, and the two entered Secretary Fairchild's carriage and were driven direct to the latter's residence on New Hampshire avenue. Mrs. Clevelat d preceded them there.

President Cleveland had a very busy morning. He remained hard at work until 3 o'clock, and was up and at work again at 8 o'clock. The members of the Cabinet were with him most of the time. A vast amount of business was a complished. A large number of bills were approved, the most important being the Act amending the interstate commerce bill, the sundry civil appropriation, the Indian appropriation bill, the deficiency appropriation bill, the proportion bill and the agricultural appropriation bill.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General has During His Term.

propriation only and the agricultural appropria-tion bill.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General has

endered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of bis successor

AT THE BAY.

The Clunic Railroad Franchise Vetoed-News From the Orient. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4th — John Allison, the teamster for Reynolds & Thompson, who was thrown from his truck a few days since, died tothrown from his truck a few days since, died to-day of the injuries received.

The Mayor to-day vetoed the bill granting Clunie and others a franchise for a street rail-road along Pine street.

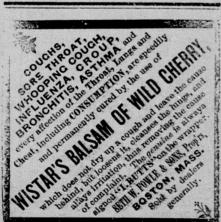
The steamer City of New York arrived from China and Japan to-day. The news from North China is that many sufferers from the cold weather have been assisted, but many will die.

Officials In Route to Placer With a Clip-

per Gap Robber. Mojave, March 4th.—Joseph P. Johnston, a Postoffice Inspector from St. Louis, Mo., and two deputy United States Marshals with Gordon, the Clipper Gap robber, arrived here today and had to lie over on account of the delayed Atlantic and Pacific train. They will arrive in San Francisco to-mo row.

Burglars Frightened. Santa Ana, March 4th.—Burglars attempted to rob the Postoflice last night. They succeeded in drilling two holes in the safe when they were frightened away, presumably by the engineer of the water-works, who went on duty at 2:30 a. M. Nothing taken.

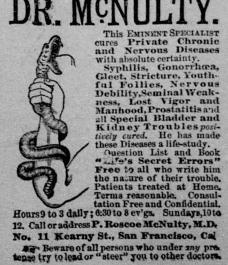
THAT extreme tired feeling and all affections caused or prompted by impure blood and low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Sold by druggists.





TINE BARTLETT PEAR TREES, ONE AND two years cid. CHOICE ROOTED WINE AND MUSCAT GRAPE CUTTINGS. Call and examine our stock of trees.

KENDALL & WATSON, SACRAMENTO, CAL.



RETAKE OF PRECEDING PAGE

RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXI.--NO. 10.

SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 11789.

-+CLOSING ** WEEK-

-OF OUR-

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

THE VARIETY IS NOT SO great but you will find just as good, if not better, values this week than at any time during our sale. All the odd ends, short lengths and odd pieces will have a further reduction to insure a quick and immediate sale.

There are 50 Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits on our Job Counter to be closed this week. The sizes are from 33 to 42. Mixed lot of different qualities. If they suit you, no easier way to make money than for you to get them at nearly one-half their value.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WORTHY OF NOTICE.

MINOTHUMINOO WILLIAMS II.	OUTHER OF MATTOR!
Wall Pockets or Match Safes	
Wooden Buckets of 3 gallons	
White Paper Buckets of 3 gallons	
Liverpool Table Salt, 5 pounds for	5 cents
Liverpool Table Salt	3 pounds for 3 cents
Uncolored Japan Tea	25 cents per pound
Celebrated Red House Tea	25 cents per pound
Turtle brand uncolored Japan Tea, in 5-por	and boxes68 cents
Dairy Pans-2-quart, 5 cents; 3-quart, 7 cents; 10-quart, 121 cents; 12-quart,	
Pudding Pans-2-quart, 5 cents; 3-quart,	8 cents ; 4-quart 10 cents
Paint, 1-quart cans	35 cents
Paint Brushes50 and 75	cents (one-half their value)
Good quality of Sheep Shears	75 cents
White Metal Fancy Stamped Dustpans	
Galvanized iron 3-gallon Slop Buckets	50 cents
Fancy-painted 3-gallon Slop Buckets	65 cents
Heavy retinned 10-quart Dishpans	
Heavy retinned 14-quart Dishpans	
Beavy retinned 17-quart Dishpans	45 cents
Three-gallon Milk Cans	\$1
Acme Frypans, 3 sizes	
Broom Scrub Brushes	
Bristle Stove Brushes	
Japanned oblong Waiters	
Florence Oil Stoves	
Junior Oil Stove, two burners, 8x8 cooking	
500 rolls of Wall Paper placed in stock. Glit, 12½ cents; Embossed Gilt, 20 cen	Wall Paper for 9 cents;

RED HOUSE AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE.

THE NONPAREIL.

*THE *** NONPAREIL!*

CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

SATEEN FRONT.

All our Windows full of them. A Very handsome display. Opened recently, 5 cases of

AMERICAN SATEENS.

We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$1	00
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for===\$1	20
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$1	80
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for\$3	00
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for \$4	50
We	now	offer	Dress	Patterns	for \$5	25

All of these Sateens are 32 inches wide and of CHOICE DESIGNS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK: We will offer 40 Pieces of 32-inch-wide SATEENS, in new designs, for 10 Cents a yard. This is Special, and will hold good ONLY FOR ONE DAY.

Inauguration of General Berjamin Harrison

A LEVEL-HEADED AD RESS

A Mesenge That Commends Itself to Loyal Americans.

PROTECTION AND A FREE BA LOT

The Naturalization Laws Must Be

were probably several hundred thousand visit ors in the city, many of whom could find no leeping accommodations last night, and the oft side of a biiliard table was considered a luxury. The streets and public places were crowded and jammed by a surging, struggling mass of humanity. The city was gorgeously decorated, but the rain played sad havoc with many of the decorations

The military demonstration was the most superb ever seen in Washington. At 10:30 o'clock he first division formed in line on Pennsylvania avenue, facing the Executive Mansion, with the resting on Seventeenth street. At one block in the rear of the line is the Arlington Hotel, where President Harrison was stopping. This division was composed of three origades, Erigadier-General H. G. Gibson con the Third Artillery, battalions of the Second and Fourth Artillery and troops of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, was commanded by Major J. G. Turnbull, Third Artiflery. The Second Brigade, composed of marines and sailors, was commanded by Captain R. W. Mead, United States Navy. The Third Brigade, consisting of the District of Columbia Nationa Guard, was commanded by General Albert Ord-

Shortly before 11 o'clock a closed carriage drawn by a team of seal-brown horses, left the Executive Mansion, and at a sharp trot whirled cross Pennsylvania avenue through Fifteen and-a-half street to Vermont avenue and stopped n front of the Johnson annex of the Arlington From this carriage President Cleveland alighted and entered the hotel, being escorted at once to General Harrison's apartments. He shook hands with his successor, and signified his readiness to go to the Capitol whenever the Fresident-elect was ready to start. General Harrison put on his overcoat and the two gentlemen descended the stairs together and walked out between the property of the control of the stairs together and walked out between the property of the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out between the control of the stairs together and walked out the stairs t ween cheering crowas.

Fintered carriages and took their places in the procession for the Capitol. The procession moved in the following order: United States regular troops, cavalry and artiliery; United States Marine Corps, United States Naval Cadets, United States Naval Apprentices, Chief Marshal Beaver and staif, survivors of Harrison's old regiment, 115 strong; an open carriage drawn by four horses and containing President Cleveland, President-elect Harrison and Senators Hoar and Cockrell; an open carriage drawn by four horses and containing Vice-President-elect Morton and senators Cullom; militia of the District of Columbia. A heavy rain was falling, and President Cleveland held an umbrella over his successor, while Cullom performed a like service for Morton. As Harrison was recognized cheer upon cheer arose from the thousands assembled all along the line, which he answered by tipping his hat. General Beaver and Morton were THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ping his hat. General Beaver and Morton we

also cheered.

When the procession reached the east front of the Capirol, the troops filed into the postiou assigned them, surrounding the square. The Presidential party alighted at the Senate front and were escorted into the building amid the loud cheers of the people on the outside. General Harrison was taken to the room assigned for the use of the Fresident, and Mr. Morton was shown to the Vice-President's chamber.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER A Distinguished Assen blage - Taking the Oath of Office.

Oath of Office.

No person was all wed to enter the Capitol building who had no ticket of admittance prepared especially therefor. The only way of admission was through the east door of the Senale wing of the building. The Blue Gallery, facing the Vice-President's chair, was reserved for the members of the Dislomatic corps in person or on the floor of the chamber, the families of the diplomats and their invited guests crowding the little box to overflowing. The Press Gallery, directly over the Vice-President's chair, was crowded with correspondents from every part of the country. Adjoining this gallery on the west places had been reserved for the families of the President-elect, President pro tempore of the Senate, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents. All other gallery space was allotted to the famil es of Senators and Representatives. About 1.100 tickets to the building were issued, many less than would furnish accommodation to those who desired to see the brief cer monies in the Senate chamber. Long before the hour for the commencement of the ceremonies every inch of room in the galleries was occupied, and the corridors were packed with people unable to obtain a glimpse of the interior of the chamber. Nor was there any vacant space on the floor. CROWDS POURING IN.

As early as 9 o'clock people began to pre-empt choice seats in the galleries and very soon afterward the stream flowed in steadily and unceasingly. The Senate was in session but it performed very little actual business except when some conference report came over from the House and the Senate was asked to concurin the bill, but no one paid any attention to the precedings, and there was such a hum of conversation and buzz of tongues that the Senate Chamber seemed more like a fashionable social gathering than a legislative assembly. The galleries were crowded with well-dressed people, who used opera-glasses to stare across the chamber and see who was in the opposite rows, then turned them on the floor and gazed at the Senators, Members of Congress and Governors who were rapidly forming a pa: to the gathering.

At 11 o'clock ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin came into the chamber and was received with a round of applause. The only Vice-President living bears the weight of years weil and looks as if he is still able to enjoy life. He dresses in an old-fashioned "shad-belly" coat, showing a wide expanse of shirt-front. Ten minutes later Blaine came in through the east door and was received with vociferous applause. He took a seat between Hale and Stewart and was soon engaged in earnest conversation with the Senators around him.

The next distinguished arrivals were General Sherman and Major-General Schofield in the full uniform of their rank, broad yellow sashes covering their breasts from shoulders to waist. HAMLIN AND BLAINE.

No Congress could adjourn without Captain Bas-ett, the venerable Doorkeeper, turning back the hands on the clock. Bassett has stayed the march of time at the close of every Congress since the inauguration of William Henry Harrison in 1841, and naturally he could not let this Congress die without performing the customary ceremony, especial y as it was the grandson of the first man for whom he had stayed the march o time that was so soon to be inaugurated. With great deliberation and care he raised a stick up before the face of the clock until its hooked end caught in the minute-hand and drew it back until it registered fifteen minutes to noon. The sight was really comical, and tne entire assemblage, grave Senators to diplomats and Justices, men and women in the galieries, Governors and military and nava! officers, laughed long and loudly without any regard to the place and its associations. Ten minutes later the same ceremony had to be gone through with, and again the clock was made to register a false record.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the announcement of the President and Cabinet was made, and Mr. Cleveland entered at the south door on the arm of Senator Cockrell, of the Committee of Arrangements. Then followed Bayard and Fairchild, Endicott and Whitney, Garland and Dickinson, Vilas and Colman. The President sat on a sofa with his back to the presiding officer's desk and facing the entire assemblage, while the Cabinet occupied sofas facing their chief.

Te President and Cabinet having been seated, the President-elect was the next announcement, and Senator Hoar appeared supporting Harrison. Everybody rose and remained standing until Harrison had taken his seat by the side of the out-going President. Those nearest to the new President bowed respectfully, but there was no applause. "The Vice President-elect," proclaimed the sentinel at the outer gate, and Morton came in on the arm of Senator Cuilom and halted in front of the desk. Ingalls bowed to him and then in a most impressive manner

ADMINISTERED THE OATH To the man who for the next four years will preside over the deliberations of the renate, in a few brief but well-chosen words, announced the Senate adjourned sine die, and then, having bowed to the assembly, brought his gavel down on the desk and stepped down to the platform. It is now Vice-President Morton, and he is the

It is now Vice-President Morton, and he is the presiding officer of the Senate, invested with the full power and dignity of position. With a bow to the audience he brings the gavel down on the desk, and then the Chaplain prays for the guidance of divine mercy on the new President and Vice-President, at the conclusion of the ceremony reciting the Lord's prayer, in which many of the spectators joined. Then the Vice-President asks the Senate to forbear should he make any mistakes, and assures them he will try to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his high office. THE NEW SENATE IN SESSION.

THE NEW SENATE IN SESSION.

The Secretary read Cleveland's proclamation convening in extra session the Senate, and announced that the newly elected Senators would come forward and be sworn in. The men who sat for the first time in the chamber were Wolcott of Colvrado, Marston of New Hampsbire, Washburn of Minnesota, McMillan of Michigan and Higgins of Delaware, and they attracted a good deal of attention and were closely scanned. When all the Senators had been sworn in the Vice-President announced that the concluding exercises would be held on the platform on the east portico, and the march was taken up. THE GRDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession moved from the Senate Chamber in the following order: Marshals of the District of Columbia and Supreme Court; regeant at Arms of the Senate; Committee of Arrangements: President and President-elect; Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate; Senators; Diplomatic Corps; Heads of Departments; Generals of the Army; Admirals of the Navy, and officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress; members of the House of Representatives and members. elect: Governors and ex Governors of States; officers of the Senate and House, and other persons admitted to the floor and galleries of the As President Harrison and Vice-Pre

Morton appeared on the steps leading to the platform they were welcomed with cheers, and were escorted to seats upon raised chairs in the front and center of the platform. As they stood for a moment facing the crowd, cheering was resumed with renewed enthusiasm.

THE INAUGURAL PLATFORM. cenes in Front of the Capitol During the Inauguration

The stand built on the east front of the Capitol varied little in size or appearance from that of four years ago, when Cleveland was inaugurated. It was built over and forward from the eastern entrance to the rotunda. It was over one hundred feet square, surrounded by a railing, and its sides covered with red, white and blue bunting. About 2,000 chairs were place1 in regular rows on the platform, and seats were assigned to distinguished people in vited to witness the ceremony. The Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, heads of Departments and newspaper correspondents all had places assigned them. In the rear, seats were devoted to members of the families of Senators and Representatives, local officials and people who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission to the Capitol.

President Harrison's determination not to disappoint the people assembled to witness his inauguration was inflexible. In spite of sdvice to the contrary he determined to deliver his address from the stand of the east portico. When the procession reached the head of the flight of big stone steps leading down to the entrance, the President must have felt proud of the honor paid him. In spite of the rain, which fell in drenching torrents, there were fully 10,000 people standing in front of and on either side of the stand. Seen from the portico, it was a sea of dripping hats and umbrellas, but the rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of the multitude.

THE NEW PRESIDENT CHEERED.

The President entered the raised box facing the audience, who cheered wildly. Hats, handkerchies and umbrellas were waved, and for several minutes it was impossible for the President to proceed. Chief Justice Puller took his seat on the left of Harrison, and Vice-President Morton on his right. The President sat in the chair which George Washington occupied when he was inaugurated in New York in 1798. He seemed very pale and nervous. Before him stood a table on top of which rested his old army Bible, on which the oath of office was taken. The Justices of the Supreme Court took the seats assigned them, holding umbrellas over their heads, but the great number of chairs placed in the rear for occupancy by invited guests were vacant.

As the President and Chief Justice arose, Harrison placed his hand on the Bible, and both faced the crowd 4th uncovered heads. In clear tones of voice Justice Fuller read the oath, and Harrison's tesponse, "I do," was equally emphatic. The President replaced his hat. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday stepped to the front and heid an umbrella over General Harrison's head. He drew from his pocket a copy of his address, and in the loud tones of one accustomed to address public assemblies he read his inaugural. He was frequently interrupted by applause from the crowd while engaged in reading.

The ladies of the Presidential party came out on the portico, and braving the storm, walked down the platform to places assigned them. TAKING THE OATH.

President Harrison's Address - Hi Pledges to the People. My Fellow-citizens: There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public interest in the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer have been called to witness the solemn ceremony. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by the taithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. I surely do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to day to support and defend the Constitution and the union of States, to yield a willing obedience to all laws, and give to every other citizen his full civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into the covenant with each other, we may reverently expect the favor and help of Almighty God that he may give to me the wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteourness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the w-citizens: There is no constitu dom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteourness applause. He took a seat between Hale and Stewart and was soon engaged in earnest conversation with the Senators around him.

The next distinguished arrivals were General Sherman and Major General Schofield in the full uniform of their rank, broad yellow sashes covering their breasts from shoulders to waist.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

A message was received from the House announcing that it had finished work and was ready to adjourn. Ingalis appointed Sherman and Saulsbury a committee to wait on the President and notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The south door directly facing the gallery swung open, the doorkeeper announced the Diplomatic Corps, and a blaze of color, gold lace and jeweled orders came in. Minister Preston, of Hayti, Dean of the corps, lead the procession, and next to him came the German Minister, resplendent in uniform and gold lace. The diplomats filled the large section to the right of the chair and made a very brilliant picture.

The people talked and laughed and chatted

THE MARCH OF EMPIRE.

That which was the body has come to be only a rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territorial population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in these directions. The mass of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for our popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism give recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religions have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have been greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them virtuous and law abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than were here 100 years ago. The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general Government was affected by the adoption of a Constitution, not accomplished until the sections of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience.

HOME MARKETS, THE MARCH OF EMPIRE.

Home markets.

The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a more perfect union. The merchant shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to that political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States and so to secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the impolition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independent by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many States. A revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against

distries and the defense of our working people against

INJURIOUS FOREIGN COMPETITION

Is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a retu n that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. Arguments were made, as now, that the benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense at any time sectional, it was only because s avery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the coiton-producing States should not have ied or waked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and contral mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting fornace and opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted on the funeral pytes of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky. Men were made free, and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion.

THE FRUITS OF FREEDOM.

We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of products among the people which bring wealth and contentment. Cotton-planting will not be less vail and the recessities call for diversified crops and received the production in the country of other necessities call for diversified crops and received a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of productive capacity of a State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continne to hang on the skirts of products are received to the recessities call for diversified crops and factory is an extension of productive capacity of a State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of of slavery continne to hang on the sk

We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of products among the people which bring wealth and contentment. Cotton-planting will not be less valuable when the production in the country of other necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of productive capacity of a State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang on the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities?

I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent devel opment of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who have feit the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in the shop or field, will not fail to find and defend a community of interest. It is quite possible farmers and promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which were recently established in the South may yet find that a free ballot of the working man without distinction of race, is needed for their defense, as well as for his own. I do not doubt if those men in the South, who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co operation, to make the black man their efficient and sa'e ally—not THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION. victions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co operation, to make the black man their efficient and sa'e ally—not only in establishing correct principles in every national Administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order, and economical and honest government. At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, a contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce in methods by instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and effectual. A cifizen may not elect what laws he will obey. Neither may the kx-ecutive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety, and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individual corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to es ape their just obligations or obtain unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to law for protection, and those who would use the law as defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more seriously observe their legal limitations and duties they SECTIONALISM MUST BE ROOTED OUT. If our great corporations would more seriously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitations of their rights or violent interference with their operation,

LAW AND ORDER.

A community that, by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and property. Evil works from a bad center both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by Lo higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in the community either practice or connive at systemacic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, 'Can convenience or sul pressed class interest be sufficient cause for lawlessness?' has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where Cours, not the mob, execute its specialties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

NO ROOM FOR UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

No Room for undesirable aliens,
Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of the persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration unimpressive and often unintelligible in form. We accept a man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and when he assumes the duties of a citizen he is without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may insist on a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races even, whose coming is necessarily a burden on our public revenues, or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded. NO ROOM FOR UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

cere, whose coming is necessarily a burden on our public revenues, or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have happly main-laned a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs, we have been only interested spectators of their contractions in diplomery and in war, and ready never insisting on the condition of the party in the property of the p

fore, that no European Government will seek to establish colonial dependencies on the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

with highest honor the State that has most promoted the education, justice, virtue and patriotism among its people.

AS AN ORATOR.

PROTECTION TO AMERICANS ABROAD.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere may be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we are, we feel, free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the Government from which we ask such concessions. But having tairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other Powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation nor the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The office of intelligent diplomacy or friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to a peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty developed by law upon the President.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The duty developed by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by Act of Congress, has become over-burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge is full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have the right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer, or are invited to give advice to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful, obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods, and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of application for office.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. CIVII. SERVICE REFORM.

Heads of Departments, Bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty, I hope to do something more to advance reform in the civil service. The ideal, or even my ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have seen how fairminded men of the opposition will prove for impartial integrity. As the number of such civil list is increased the removals from office will diminish.

of our revenue laws and the increase of public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect that necessary reduction in our revenues with out breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war-ships, and their necessary armament, should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have, many times in our history, given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, be left to the risks and exigencies of unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship ines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated and reliable rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate relief to Union soldiers and sallors, their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should re-mind us that we owe everything to their valor

THE PROPOSED NEW STATES.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in these Territories, who have availed themselves of invitations of our land laws to make homes upon public domain, that their titles should be adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patents.

REFORM IN ELECTIONS. REFORM IN ELECTIONS.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifasted in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and the elector further safeguards—in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so—will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken coutrol of elections, in a case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted the adopted election laws of the several States, the penalties for their violation and the method of supervision. On y inefficiency of these State laws, or unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it. THE FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT

THE FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT

Is a condition of our national life, and no power, vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all Congressional districts have equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of the majority of qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistance of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure aud free does not savor at all of imper inence. If in any of the States public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education.

The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community strugging with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with suffrage. If the remedies proposed proceed upon unlawfulness, and are not approved by just and honorable methods, how shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship. The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat renounces his allegiance to the country.

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for our lag on the fie d of battle give better proof of their patriotism and higher glory of their country by promoting fraternity and justice. Party success achieved by unfair methods, or practices that partyles of country by the par country by promoting fraterinty and justice. Party success achieved by unfair methods, or practices that partake of corruption, is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint We should hold our differing opinions with mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbit ament of the ballot, should accept adverse judgment with the same respect we would demand of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

in our favor.

No other people have a Government more worthy of re-pect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, so full of generous suggestions to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not farget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reits of power, and the upward avenues of hope be free to all people.

AFIER AN HUNDRED YEARS.

AFIER AN HUNDRED YEARS.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, the happy contrasts between our to join the Senate Committee came over to join the Senate Committee to tell the President that they were ready to go home Court was announced, and the entire assemblage arose as the highest judicial tribunal in the land, led by the Chief Justice, took the sears reserved for them facing the President and President elect.

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I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, the happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the tureshoid into the second cantury of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely order dyoung nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years blage arose as the highest judicial tribunal in the land, led by the Chief Justice, took the sears reserved for them facing the President and President elect.

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AS AN ORATOR.

The President's Address Evokes Fre President Harrison kept his silk hat on during the delivery of his address, and was partly protected from the rain by Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday. Mr. Cleveland (now an ex-President), stood up during a part of the address, but becoming thred toward the close, seated himself. The President spoke in a lond, clear tone, with distinct enunciation, and emphasized with much earnestness portions of his speech. It was an instance of the President's power to rise above his surroundings and become wholly indifferent to them. His manner was as deliberate and forceful as if he were in the Senate chamber and perfectly at ease. His gestures were emphatic and prominent, and all the graces of oratory, of which he is a-master, were brought into play effectively.

Vice-President Morton and Mrs. Morton were present during part of the ceremony, but the latter fainted in the throng, and she was removed to the Vice-President's room in the Senate, where she quickly revived and was taken home. quent Bursts of Applause.

ate, where she quickly revived and was taken home.

The delivery of the address was frequently marked by loud applause and shouts of approval. The reference to Dakota produced considerable cheering, but when the President spoke of a free ballot the applause was mighty and tremendous. There were also demonstrations of approval at other times.

His references to the rehabilitation of the navy and to the establishment of steamship lines evoked cheers and cries of "good!" But the most overwhelming shout of approval was reserved for the statement of the Pres dent's pension policy. The erowd cheered again and again at this point and waved their hats and canes wildly. At the conclusion of the address there was another outburst of applause, during which the President turned round and kissed his wife and daughters. The crowd, which had all this time surged back and forth like the waves of the sea, gradually dissolved.

Back to the Senate.

THE GREAT PARADE.

at the National Capital. at the National Capital.

When General Harrison had concluded the delivery of his address the military line was reformed and the parade proper began. A battery of artillery fired a salute to the new Chief Magistrate, who re-entered the Capitol and proceeding again to the Senate wing accompanied by Mr. Morion, and the committee entered their carriages and took their places in line with the first division, which moved around the north side of the building and down the hill into Pennsylvania avenue. A gun was fired to signal Pennsylvania avenue. A gun was fired to signal the movement of the second division, which had been previously assembled on Maryland avenue and A street. It moved out promptly, and was followed by the third, fourth and fifth divisions, which were massed on the streets adjacent to the Capitol grounds.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

The second division attracted more attention than any other feature of the parade. It was composed exclusively of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, 8,000 strong, commanded by Major-General John F. Hartranft. This militia was the feature of the Garfield and Cleveland inaugural parades.

The procession was of great length and embraced many notable features. It was by all odds the greatest display of the kind ever witnessed here.

THE REVIEW.

President Harrison, after a short visit to the White House, was excorted, in company with President Cleveland, to the reviewing-stand. In passing this stand the troops carried arms, officers saluted the President, and the colors were dipped. The President returned the salute by lifting his hat.

Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland and mand members of the temilies of the incoming and members of the temilies of the incoming Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland and members of the families of the incoming and outgoing Chief Magistrates, many distinguished public men, and others of less prominence occupied the reviewing-stand. The procession moved through the avenue to Washington circle, wheeled into K street, and thence marched to Vernon square at Ninth street, where it was reviewed by Marshai Beaver and dishanded.

THE INAUGURAL BALL

Finale of the Inauguration.

Washington, March 4th.—The great court of the Pension Building is to-night illuminated with light and color as to the seductive music of the great orchestras thousands glide through the movements of the dance or stroll in the corridors and promensdes admiring and contributing to the marvelous beauty of the scenc. The court of the new Pension Building is undoubtedly the largest and grandest interior of its kind on this continent, and in respect to symmetrical beauty it has few superiors in the world. The area of tassalated floor is about 27,000 square feet, or very nearly an acre.

Four years ago, when the first inauguration ball was held here, the then unfinished condition of the building rendered highly effective decoration exceedingly difficult, and in some respects quite impossible, but to-night the perfection of decorative art seems to have been attained.

A GORGEOUS SCENE.

The ball-room is indeed a picture of fairyland. A thousand incardescent lights flooded the building with softened radiance. Choice flowers pertumed the air and delighted the eye, while trains of music fell sensuously upon the ear. The decorations were finer than anything ever attempted before at an inaugural ball. The most conspicuous feature of the interior was the two-story Japanese pagoda in the center of the hall. The lower part of the pagoda was a grotto built of rock and ferns around the fountain, a picturesque retreat for the dancers, where they could rest surrounded by the glamor of flowers, soft lights and running water. On the second floor of the pagoda was a string band of 100 performers, playing the music for the dance. Above them, on the third gallery, was the Marine Band, which conducted the promenade concert. The structure was covered with flags and bunting, here and there illuminated with sparks from electric lights. Portraits of Harrison and Morton were placed on the front, and running entirely around the structure, just above the first story, was a line of shieles, each bearing the name of a State or Territory. On the top of the pagoda the word "Constitution" blazed forth in letters of fire.

The eight massive columns supporting the lofty roof were twined with laurel garlands and palm leaves. The decorations of the room proper gave one the impression of a mass of

palm leaves. The decorations of the room proper gave one the impression of a mass of color, a glitter of armor, the drapery of flags and billiows of banting. The galleries surrounding the hall were draped with American flags, interspersed with garlands of laurel and mine. The ceiling was covered with 5,000 yards of laurel festoons. Suspended from the lower gallery was a series of panels five feet by ten, made entirely of choice flowers, a panel being devoted to each department of State, upon which was wrought in half relief some suitable device.

device.

The main feature of the decorations, however, consisted of two immense floral balls which were suspended at the east and west ends of the hall. Each ball was fifteen feet in diameter, resembling two enormous floral balloons. When the President and Vice-President, accompanied by the ladies of their party, entered the hall they passed under the first of these balls. As they did so, an attendant pulled a string which opened the ball and a shower of cut-flowers and roses descended upon them; at the same time the second floral balloon was opened and released a flock of canary birds and paroquets.

paroquets.

The music of the evening was of two kinds The music of the evening was of two kinds, one furnished by the United States Marine Band, directed by Professor John Philip Souss, assisted by Salvatore Petrola, and the other by Beck's Or hestra of one hundred pieces, conducted by Simon Hassler and J. G. S. Beok. The promenade concert proceeded the dancing, and began with "The Presidential Polonaise." composed by Professor S usa for the occasion, and performed by both the band and the orchestra.

THE SUPPER ROOM Was composed of five large rooms on the northeast corner of the building, giving a space 175 feet long by thirty feet wide. Along its entire length ran a buffer behind which stood waiters to supply the people. A temporary shed, 163 feet long, was built for a kitchen on the outside of the building, and the food was handed to the waiters, through windows opening from the supper-room to the kitchen. The supper fee was \$1, and the bill of fare was extensive and varied.

varied.
For the last inauguration there were provided 1,000 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of wateriess, 200 roast turkeys, 500 boiled turkeys, 100 hams, 150 tongues, sixteen sets of roast beef, two barrels of chicken salad, 5,000 rolls, 1,000 pounds of butter and 1,505 loaves of bread, while of such dainties as pate de foi; gras, consomme, salmon and bass big quantities were en hand. PRESUMENT HARRISON AT THE BALL.

About half-past 10 President Harrison was joined by the ladies of his family, the Reception Committee forming a line three and four abreast in front and rear of the party. The procession was made up for a tour of the ball-room, and throughout the evening they were the cynosure of all eyes. DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

At 11:50 o'clock the Presidential and Vice-Presidential parties, escorted by the Reception committees, left the building. Cheers greeted them incessantly as they descended the stairs and walked out of the ballroom. The arrangements for this grand finale of the inauguration celebration have been admirable. The attendance (estimated at 10 000) has exceeded that of any previous inaugural bail. The credit for the success of the event to night, and for the completeness with which all the details of the arrangements of the event on in the details of the arrangements of the eremonies of the day were made, is due primarily to Colonei Britton.

A large number of people left the building immediately after the departure of President Harrison, and by midnight the floor was sufficiently cleared for dancing. At that hour the picture presented from an upper gallery was indeed one of imposing grandeur and surpassing loveliness. It was well toward morning when the dancers ceased and the great hall became dese ted.

Some of the Costumes.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES,

The following describes the toilets of parties at the ball: The beautiful gowns worn by the ladies of the President's family and Vice-President's family and vice-President's were greatly admired, and were the topic of enthusiastic conversation among the ball guests. Interest in the gowns of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. McKee was heightened because of their exclusive American make up, the materials and manufacture being wholly the work of American skill. The President's wife's bell-gown was a silver grove faile, court train, with skirt brocaded in gold. The silk is probably the most elatorate attempt at silk manufacture in this country. There are open panels on the front and side of apricot pink crape, covered with exquisite cream lace. The waist has a pointed front and back filled up to close the band about the throat, with a gold and silver-beaded net. The elbow-sleeves were finished with gold and silver fringe and passamenteries, the same fringe bordering the skirt panels. The gray and yellow in the brocade, and the silver and gold in the trimmings was an effetive and beautiful combination. Mrs. Harrison is exceeding proud of her truly American gown.

Mrs. McKee's gown was a pearl satin, bro-

trimmings was an effetive and beautiful combination. Mrs. Hsrrison is exceeding proud of her truly american gown.

Mrs. McKee's gown was a pearl satin, brocaded in yellow gold. The waist and the court train were of brocade; the front of the skirt was of grape green velvet, the waist and sleeves also of training velvet. The pointed neck was filled with amier bead network. The elaborate trimmings were of amber and pearl fringes and passementeries. It would be difficult to make a choice of beauty between the gowns worn by the President's wife and his daughter.

Mrs. Morton's gown was of superb cream satin, brocaded in gold color, in the design of the Scotch thistle. The court train and back of the waist were of brocade. The front of the skirt, of cream satin, was covered with gold and silver crystal beads in elaborate embroideries. The low waist had yellow tulle folds about the nees, and, like the skirt, was trimmed with silver and gold crystal passementeries. It was altogether one of the most beautiful gowns of the plain and elegant type. Mrs. Morton's hair was dressed h'gh, with yellow rose and aigrette of yellow feathers. Her jewels were magnificent diamonds, as were also Mrs. Harrison's.

Mrs. Russell Harrison wore a trained gown of

son's.

Mrs. Russell Harrison wore a trained gown of white faille, train plain and full, and the front of the skirt covered with white silk net embroidered in colors. The low waist was trimmed with this beautiful net, and the work was ex-

The Officers Believe They Have Then Both in Hand. BAKERSFIELD, March 4th .- Sheriff Graham

oming with another of the supposed robbers

Smith says he can prove an alibi. The posse

vas not held up, as reported.

Cleveland's Last Day One of the Busiest During His Term. WASHINGTON, March 4th .- The ex-President's

Washington, March 4th.—The ex-President's part in to-day's ceremonies closed when the party returned to the White House from the Capitol. There he was joined by Colonel Lamont, and the two entered Secretary Fairchild's carriage and were driven direct to the latter's residence on New Hampshire avenue. Mrs. Clevelat d preceded them there.

President Cleveland had a very busy morning. He remained hard at work until 3 o'clock, and was up and at work again at 8 o'clock. The members of the Cabinet were with him most of the time. A vast amount of business was a complished. A large number of bills were approved, the most important being the Act amending the interstate commerce bill, the sundry civil appropriation, the Indian appropriation bill, the deficiency appropriation bill, the postoffice appropriation bill, the army appropriation bill and the agricultural appropriation bill.

The First Assistant Postmaster General hear

The First Assistant Postmaster-General has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

AT THE BAY.

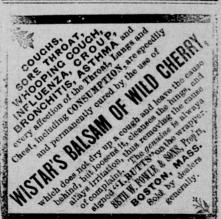
The Clunic Railroad Franchise Vetoed-News From the Orient. SAN FRANCISCO, Match 4th.—John Allison, the ceamster for Reynolds & Trompson, who was brown from his truck a few days since, died today of the injuries received.

The Mayor to day vetoed the bill granting Clunic and others a franchise for a street rail-read clung Pine street. The steamer City of New York arrived from China and Japan to-day. The news from North China is that many sufferers from the cold weather have been assisted, but many will die.

fficials En Route to Placer With a Clipper Gap Robber. Mojave, March 4th.—Joseph P. Johnston, a Postoffice Inspector from St. Louis, Mo., and two deputy United States Marshals with Gordon, the Clipper Gap robber, arrived here today and had to lie over on account of the delayed Atlantic and Pacific train. They will arrive in San Francisco to-mo row.

SANTA ANA, March 4th.—Burglars attempted to rob the Postoffice last night. They succeeded in drilling two holes in the sife when they were frightened away, presumably by the engineer of the water-works, who went on duty at 2:30 A.

THAT extreme tired feeling and all affecons caused or prompted by impure blood and low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Sold



FRUIT TREES!

KENDALL & WATSON,

FINE BARTLETT PEAR TREES, ONE AND two years old, CHOICE ROOTED WINE AND MUSCAT GRAPE CUTTINGS. Call and

DR. MCNULTY.



SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: Joseph P. Wiseman, No. 639 Market street, who is also sole Adverti-ing Agent for San Francisco; the principal News stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

**P* Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramente. coming into Sacramento.

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural of President Harrison will be read by the people with satisfaction, for it is an easily understood, straightforward a d sensible document. The intelligence that cannot grasp its full meaning is incapable of ordinary reasoning. We cannot at this time, on account of exigencies of space, indulge in extended comment upon i that its worth demands. But it may besaid now, that while it announces no detailed lines of policy outside of the affirmation of the protective doctrine, and upon a platform of which the President was chosen, the tone of the inaugural is strongly American. He reviews the past of the nation rapidly, and in his retrospect rises to the level of eloquence, as he expresses the fervency of his love for American institutions, and rapidly enumerates the causes that put and have kept us in the path of progress. The President's expression upon the necessity of preserving the purity of the ballot-box and the supremacy of the laws, the bulwarks of the liberties of the people, are not only not uncertain, but are affirmatively strong and fervid. He warns the people that those who expect the laws to be to them a shield and protection against the invasion of human rights, must accord to all others the same shelter of the laws they themselve seek. The President has in this connec given utterance to one thought tha will go down in political history as a proverb of crystallized truth, when he said: The men who regard the ballot-box as jugglers have renounced their allegiance.' While he is solicitous to have it understood that he has no sectional policy, but regards the entire country with common concern he declares with significant emphasis that it was the intention of the fathers to reserve to the Federal Government the right and that they so provided, that should it become necessary Congress may take steps to secure to all the people their right to freely and uninterruptedly cast their ballos in all cases in which an election falls within the Federal jurisdiction. His appeal to the South to abandon the methods of violence and intimidation is rich with wise and patriotic counsel and pregnant with warnings of what must be the inevitable barvest to those who sow the seeds of lawlessness. There is no art of the message that is of profounder interest, and no part that more

clearly discloses the intention of the Pre ident to enforce the laws given to him to " minister. His expression concerning immigration is satislying. He would have us encourage only that incoming which will not be a burden, and that which is in hermony with the spirit of our institutions He favors a firm and positive foreign policy, one that will respect the rights of • her powers, and not in any way forfeit or imperil our own, or that will permit the gaining of unfair and coercive footholds by others in the governments of the islands with which we trade. The President's thought is so fixed upon the gravity of the need for election reform; his conviction that in the prostitution of the ballot box is the chief danger of the Republic is such, that he again reverts to the subject, and says with earnest eloquence:

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for our flag on the field of battle give better proof of their patriotism and higher glory of their country by promoting fraternity and justice. Party success achieved by unfair methods, or practices that partake of corruption, is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint We should hold our differing opinions with mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept adverse judgment with the same respect we would demand of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

A new President has been inaugurated, and the Republican party once more as sumes responsibility as administrator of proven equal to any duty devolving upon it, and it will not fail in this instance. It returns to power backed by its own experience and made careful by the mistakes of the past. At its head is a man of strong qualities. So far as the country has knowledge of him he has been a man of sterling worth, high personal character and statesmanlike inclinations. It is for the future to test his executive capacity, which most successful administrators. The great executive officers have less frequently than otherwise been found among the brilliant statesmen and the foremost politicians. There are many reasons pointing to General Harrison as a man in whom all the hope of the nation for a wise, vigorous and progressive national policy will be realized. His firmness, his self-possession, bis conservative disposition, his clean life, his humane instincts, his clear moral perceptions, otherwise been found among the brilliant his experience in state-craft, his service in the field of battle in defense of the Union of States-all these justify the confidence with which the people look forward to his, as an administration that will reflect hono. upon Americans, add to the National strength, conserve true economy, foster material industries, and augment the impor ance of the Republic among the nations of the earth.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Lowe, in the Assembly, has introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on Sa'urday next. It should pass. If the Houses are sensible of the sentiment of the people they will adopt the resolutions. If political fortunes are to be unmade, a sure method will be for members to insist on holding over. The important measures before the Houses are all well understood, and there is nothing in the way of their being voted upon so rapidly that not one worthy and defensible one will be lost, that is not lost already. By Saturday the Legislature will have some days exceeded its constitutional limit, and while the members can draw no pay for who will draw pay, and all the other costly items of running a Legislature will also Convention.

Subject to the decision of the Republican City feld-tid continue. It will therefore be in the interests of the highest economy to adjourn on Saturday, and the very essence of unwisdom to attempt to hold over another week. Such procedure we do not believe will be telerated by the majority of the members, and if it is attempted should be promptly shut down upon.

Doub! Prightening Into Hope And hope into certainty, is the pleasing transition through which the mind of the nervous, dyspeptic invalid passes who tries a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, w.... is alike incomparable and inimitable. Increased vitality, a gain in weight, tran u lity of the nerves, sound appetite

DAILY RECORD-UNION and sleep are among the blessings which it is within the beneficent power of this medicine to confer, and it is not surprising that after acquiring this new dowry of health he grateful sick should sometimes utter heir praises of the Bitters in terms border-The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on ling on extravagance. "Out of the fullness the coast, outside of Sun Francisco, that re- of the heart the mouth speaketh." and the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have sometimes been obliged to suppress these culogiums, least they should be accused of blowing their own trumpet too loudly. For constipation, billiousness, kidney complaint and incipient rheuma-

> ALL lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure a good di-gestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all drug-

tism the Bitters is also a deservedly popu-

lar remedy.

PEARS' Soap is the most elegant toilet ad-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to all Veterans of the Mexican War of 1846-48.—Please attend your quarterly meeting at Pioneer Hall THIS EVENING. Important business. By order CAPTAIN SHIRLAND. John Domingos, Secretary. G. J. Cross, Standard Bearer.

Stated meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning companions cordially invited. By order of R. B. HARMON, H. P. W. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

A. J Bell, Esq., Evangelis, of Chicago is carrying on services in the Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I, EVERY EVENING, at 7:30, and AFTERNOON, at 2. Mr. Bell is well and favorably known here, and is highly commended to all who may be in erested in establishing themselves in a religious experience. All persons interested upon the subject of religion are invited to attend these services, and to avail themselves of Mr. Bell's help. The pastor, Rev. Thos. Filben, extends a cordial welcome to all. Victoria Lodge, No. 1 Daughters of St. George, will meet at Y. M. I. Hail, TUESDAY EVENING March 5th. MAGGIE WILSON, President. ANNIE BARRETT, Recording Secretary. 1t*

Fair Oaks Corps, No. 13.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) AFFER NOON at 2:39 o'clock.
FLOKENGE MILLER, President.
EMMA BIDWELL, Secretary. 11* Confidence Lodge No. 78, K. of P meets THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock at Odu Fellows' Temple. Election of Grand Lodge delegates. W H HAMILTON, C. C. W. H. GREENLAW, K. of R. and S. 1t*

WANTED-TO TRADE TWENTY ACRES
of land, five miles from Sacramento, for
city property; good grain and fruit land, and
close to Maynews Station. Call at 608 Q street for SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK IN GRO-cery store; not afraid to work; can take care of horse; has good reference if required; speaks German and English. Address N. J., this of OST-AN ENGLISH PUG DOG; ANSWER

the name of "Yat." A suitable reward be paid for its return to DR. HUNTING-Apply at 1125 D street. mr5-8t* RENT - A MEDIUM-SIZED BARN 1 stalls for horses and room for a wagon o buggy. Inquire 713 P street.

OR BENT-NEW BRICK STORE, WITH dwelling above, first-class, near depot, in the hriving town of Newcastle. A first-class business man would do well to start business here iquire, MRS. A. PERKINS, Newcastle, Place OR SALE—NO. 1 FRESH MILK COW. IN quire at No. 822 Sixth street. mr5-2t*

OR SALE—A PAIR OF DRAFT HORSES Weighing about 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. Apply to T. M. LINDLEY, 216 K street.

Regular American Ticket. HIGH LICENSE.

...W. F. KNOX FRANK P. WINNIE FRED. A. SHEPARD City Collector. ...GEOEGE A. PUTNAM Fire Commissioner ...

By order of City Central Committee.
S. SOLON HOLL, Chairman.
mr5 2t AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

Supreme Court of California.

DULES 2 AND 15 ARE HEREBBY AMFNDED to read as follows:
kule 2. Subdivision 4, to read: "Thirty days before the calling of a cause for argument the appellant shall file with the Clerk and serve upon the other party his printed points and authorities, together with a brief's atement of such of the facts as are necessary to explain the points made. Fifteen days before the calling of the cause for argument the r. spondert shall file and serve his printed points and authorities: and five days before the cause is called for argument the appellant may 6le and serve a reply to respondent's points. Five days e cre the calling of a criminal cause for argument the appellant shall file with the Clerk and serve upon the Attorney General his points and authorities. Such points and authorities may be either written or printed. No brief shall be filed in any case after oral argument, unless requested by the Court, and the points and authorities of the calling of the case for argument, which points and authorities need not be printed."

2, Subdivision 7, to read : "SEVENTEEN Hule 2, Subdivision 7, to read: "SEVENTEEN COPIES OF TRANSCRIPT AND POIN 8 TO BE FILED Besides the original, there shall be filed sixteen copies of the transcript and points and authorities and statement of facts, which copies shall be distributed by the Clerk in the manner prescribed by law."

Rule 15 shall read as follows:

"CALENDAR—Thirty days before the commencement of the term the Clerk shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, place all causes on the calendar which have been continued from the previous term; as o, all causes in which the transcripts have been filed forty days before the commencement of the term. Other

which the transcripts have been filed forty days before the commencement of the term. Other causes in which the transcripts have been filed may be placed on the calendar on the stipulation of the parties by order of the Court. Causes may be placed on the calendar on motion of the respondent—five days' notice of the motion being given—when the appellant hrs failed to file the transcript, as prescribed by Rule 2. When the transcript in a criminal cause is filed after the calendar is made up, the cause may be placed thereon by consent, or on the motion of the defendant."

Ordered that the foregoing rules be and the

THORNTON, J. Attest : J. D. SPENCER, Clerk.

POLITICAL.

P. S. LAWSON

A NOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE Second T. ustee, Subject to the decision of the Republican City Convention. mr4-2t*

SYLVESTER TRYON A NOUNCES HIMSELF A CANDIDATE

Second Trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican City fe27-td

ROBERT W. PARKER A NNOUNCES HIMSELF A CANDIDATE

Second Trustee, Subject to the decision of the Republican Chy Convention. [B. C.] fel2-tf

A. BREWER NNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE

Second Trustee,

MALARIAL REGIONS,

will find Tutt's Liver Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suf-fering invalid. Try Them Fairly. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Office, 44 Murray St., New York. GENERAL NOTICES.

Burlington Route Excursions. Commencing Friday, March 1st, at 7:30 P. M., and every alternate Friday, excursionists will leave Sacramento for all points East, via Salt Lake City, where stop will be made one day. The sleeping cars are provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc., free of charge, For full particulars and descriptive folder, call on or address, Ticker Agent Southern Pacific Company, Sacramento.

John Eitel, Assayer and Chemist, has re-turned to 317 J street. Gold bought. Just Arrived! A large shipment of gen-ine German Braunssweiger and Eastern Mett-worst, fine Italian Salomi. Also, a large variety of different kinds of Cheese, at 723 J street. F. BAUMLE. Give us a call. d20-1m

For a first-class Carriage or Buggy go o HARRY BERNARD'S, Sixth and L sts. tf The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacra

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

S. GREEN SAYS THAT HE IS DEPUTY M. Assessor for the district for which he was appointed, notwithstanding the Assessor says he is not. [!t*] M. S. GREEN. FOR SALE.

STORE ON CORNER OF TWELFTH AND E streets, doing a good business on main thoroughfare; place being sold on account of ill-health of the proprietor. Inquire on premises of C. ZIMMERMAN.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager L. HENRY...Business Manager

Two Nights Only To Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S Greatest New York Success,

A NIGHT OFF A Comedy that has always pleased the

A Cast such as has seldom been seen here.

COMPANY OF COMEDY STARS! An Evening of Fun! Produced in the same elegant manner as

THE COMPANY: Mr. Gaston, Mr. Burbidge Mr. Spangier, Mr. Rignold, Mr. Verney, Mr. De Lesser, Mrs. Eberle, Miss Harned, Miss Willard Miss Livingston.

at Daly's Theater, New York City.

PRICES -50 and 75 cents—no higher. Reserved Seats on sale Monday. mr2-td METROPOLITAN THEATER.

ONE NIGHT ONLY THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th, -THE ORIGINAL-Mendelssohn * Quintet * Club CONCERT COMPANY,

Of Boston. Herr Withelm Ohliger, Solo Violin and Con cert Master. Mr. Manassa Adler, Solo Violin. Mr. Thomas Ryan, Solo Clarinet an Viela.

Herr Fritz Schiechter, Viola and Violoncello.

Herr Anton Hekking, Solo Violoncellist to

His Majesty the King of Holland. Miss Alice / you, rima Donna Sopiano,

Box Sheet opens MCNDAY MORNING, at o'clock, at TUFTS' DRUG ST RE, Tenth and streets, where s ats may be reserved without

Ho! for the County Seat of Natoma County-Harg lows to the Front.

DON'T FOEGET THE GRAND MASK BALL Concert and Dance to be given at Hangtown Crossing, ten miles from Sacramento, on the S. and P. R. R., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, 1889. The First Artillery Band, in full uniform, has been engaged for the occasion. The roads are in good condition, and every body will be made comfortable who may attend. Parties who may desire to go out by rail can leave on the suburban train, which leaves Sacramento at 5:20 P. M., and may return in time to be at their work in the moining. No pains or expense have been spared to make this the affair of the season. If you want to enjoy a good country dance do not miss this opportunity. TICKETS, admitting lady and gentleman, \$1. Can be had at B. Dale's or 1. K. Hammer's music store. Supper can be had at the hall for the small additional sum of 50 cents.

MIST-51 STUDAUS & BERGMAN, Proprietors.

AUCTIONS. W. H. SHERBURN

No. 323 K street.

FURNITURE. Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Stoves, ETC., ETC.

TUESDAY.

TUESDAY March 5th, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

AT SALESROOM, NO. 393 K STREET, I will sell the following goods One Walnut Marble-top Bedroom Set, one Antique Oak Bedroom Set, one Ash Bed-

room Set, four Pine Sets, both New and Sec ond-hand Carpets, Stoves, Spring and Top Mattresses, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Crockery and Glas ware. Sale without reserve. Terms cash.

W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

WEIL & JOHNSON, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, offer the Following City and Country Property For Sale:

\$3.500. Lot 40x160, well improved, with good house; N street, between Sixth and Sev-\$8,500. Lot 8'x120, highly improved, with residence and stable; opposite Capitol Park. \$1,500. Lot 28x80, with house of five rooms Fifth street, between M and N. \$2,250. Lot 40x80, with good dwelling of five rooms; corner Eighteenth and H streets.

\$850. Lot 40x160, O street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth. 8 ACRES, close to city limits, all in bearing fruit trees, vines, berries and alfalfa, with good house. 277 ACRES Fruit and Grain Land in Amador county, at \$15 per acre. ALSO, Lands in Placer, El Dorado and Cal MONEY TO LOAN.

Office: No. 102 J street, Sacramento, Cal W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J street

13. AN ELEGANT -CO FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 290 ACRES -25 ACRES IN bearing grape vines, choice varieties; 140 acres in orchard, from the earliest to the latest varieties, thereby having fruit for market all summer; one alfalfa field separately fenced; 140 acres in grain cres in grain.

This land is all well-fenced in several di-A fine dwelling of nine rooms, with modern A fine dwelling of nine rooms, with modern improvements; two steam pumps; one windmil; water tanks; warehouse on the railroad. Paying not less than \$500 per year rental; also, a large new barn. Situated on the north line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, and running to the river. About ten miles from this city. \$27 THIS FAUM MUST BE SOLD; the price has been reduced to make its house. he price has been reduced to make it a bargain 85 \$45,000, including Growing Crop

nd all the Farming Utensils of every kind. Money to Loan.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

*HAVE *YOU * SEEN *

OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CANVAS SHOES

*FOR*LADIES*AND*CHILDREN.*

TATHAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF II Canvas Shoes ever shown in Sacramento is now partly exhibited in the Show-Window devoted to Shoes. Aside from the beauty and shapely grace noticeable in this new footwear, they also show a marked improvement in workmanship over that of previous seasons. The same care has been used in the manufacture of these Goods as is given to Kid Shoes. In short, they are not only for looks but for WEAR. An idea of the variety we carry may be seen from the following brief description:

AT \$2 50.

Ladies' button, slate canvas, brown trimmings. Ladies' button, tan canvas, terra cotton trimmings. Ladies' button, black canvas, marcon trimmings. Ladies' button, slate canvas, steel-colored trimmings.

AT \$2.

Ladies' button, gold canvas, coffee-colored trimmings. Ladies' button, slate canvas, coffee-colored trimmings. Ladies' button, tan canvas, brown ooze calf trimmings. Ladies' button, tan canvas, russet trimmings. Ladies' button, gold canvas, russet trimmings. Ladies' Oxfords, slate canvas, wine trimmings. Misses' button, tan capvas, terra cotta trimmings. Misses' button, slate canvas, brown trimmings. Misses' button, gold canvas, coffee trimmings.

AT \$1 75.

Misses' button, gold canvas, coffee trimmings. Misses' button, tan canvas, russet trimmings.

AT \$1 50.

Laries' button, light-colored canvas, russet trimmings. Ladies' button, gold canvas, wine trimmings. Ladies' button, gold canvas, russet trimmings.

AT \$1 85.

Misses' button, gold canvas, wine trimmings. AT \$1 25. Child's button, slate canvas, red trimmings.

Child's button, tan canvas, red trimmings. Child's button, gold canvas, coffee trimmings. ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS IN THE ABOVE.

HALE BROS. & CO Corner of Ninth and K Streets.....Sacramento.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

* EDWIN K. ALSIP

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT NO. 1015 FOURTH ST., SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

OFFER FOR SALE: AUCTION SALE 400 Acres of the Very Finest

> LOCATED LAND IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY. oats; 20 fine bearing orange trees; 100 bearing offered and 100 walnut trees; 80 acres in oats; 20 fine bearing orange trees; 100 bearing offered and 100 walnut trees; 80 acres in olives per tree, and worth from \$1 to \$1 25 per gallon. Also, two acres very fine licorice root. This is the only licorice plantation now producing in the United States; will produce from fifteen to twenty tons per acre, and will readily rell from \$2:0 to \$280 per ton. FINE BWELLING, 19 rooms, built in 1885 at a cost of \$6,00°, and other good buildings. Parties wishing to see this property, with a view of purchasing, will be shown free of charge. No. 409.

Also, 300 Acres No. 1 Land,

Also, 20 Acres Fine Fruit Land,

ONLY 3½ MILES FROM SACRAMENTO CITY. EIGHT ACRES BEAR-ING VINEYARD (foreign vines), two new windmills, and NEW HOUSE. Price, \$3,000. One-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Interest 7 per cent, purchaser paying tax.

Also, Several Small Tracts of Fine Orange Land, IN PLACER COUNTY. FROM 20 TO 40 ACRES EACH. NEAR LOOMIS AND Newcastle. Will exchange for city property.

320 ACRES FINE GRAZING AND FARMING LAND, 12 MILES FROM MOORE'S SFAtion in Yuba county; all fenced; good house of 6 rooms, granary, stable, etc.; can
mostly all be irrigated by South Feather River Ditch.

Price, \$8 per Acre. No. 417.

#Also, For Sale, Five-Acre Lots on the Louisiana Tract. ONE MILE FROM CITY LIMITS. Go out and see the improvements made by those who have purchased. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LAND for sale in so close proximity to the city. Only fifteen minutes' walk from terminus of Electric Railway.

THE ONLY REAL ESTATE FIRM IN CALIFORNIA WHO ISSUE CATALOGUES MONTHLY.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Sacramento.

"HOME COMFORT" WROUGHT-IRON RANGES

(42 SIZES), WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, MALLEABLE WATER-BACKS, WITH SAFETY VALVES. Manufactured by the WROUGHT-IRON RANGE CO., of St. Louis, Mo.

Street, Sacramento.

St. Louis Testimonials: It is in all essential qualities the best we ever had in our kitchen.—WM. E. BURR, President St. Louis National Bank. It operates to my entire satisfaction .- C. R. GOODIN, Assistant Cashier State Savings Assn.

Our range has been in use for 'our years, and has given entire satisfaction.—MRS. T. Mc-CLAIN, Secretary Episcopal Orphans' Home. References-Yolo County, Cal.: B. A. CHOUCH. 1pti | We are each using one of your HOME COMFORT WROUGHT-IRON RANGES and are highly pleased. - J. D. LAUGENOUR, WM, SIMS, T. F. LAUGENOUR, F. B. CHANDLER, Elmira. 2p-TTS MCAFEE & BALDWIN,

· Trans.

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 10 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 21st, 22d and 23d, 1889,

By order of J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ. We will sell peremptorily, without limit or reserve, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SAT-URDAY, MARCH 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1889, at the hour named, in the City of Large Meat Platters.... Spring Balances.... Two-quart 7 in Pails ... Six Knives and Forks.

75 foot (lothes Lines... No. 1 Clobes Easkets.

Potato Mashers
Stove Blacking
Glass Syrup Fitchers,
Lemon Squ ezers.
A splendid Lautern
Earthen Teapots
Yellow Bowls
Round Scollops
Wire Casters
Pie Lifters
Carnet Saccopers

Six Glass Sauce Plates.

acres each, about 7,000 ACRES of Fruit, Vegetable, and Alfalfa Land, within one to seven miles

from Bakersfield, being portions

KERN COUNTY, CAL.

in Subdivisions of 10, 20 and 40

of the "Hop Ranch," "Cotton Ranch," "Jewett Ranch," and other Ranches.

Also, Choice Residence and Business Sites in Bakersfield. COLONY TRACTS.

This is the initial offering, and the commencement of the subdivision of the large possessions of Mr. J. B. HAGGIN, in Kern County. The property embraced in it includes some of the finest lands in the county, as all well informed residents of BAKERSFIELD will testify. About 2500 acres of the land offered is in alfalfa, and can be rented or otherwise utilized to yield a large income, and a high percentage upon a valuation of from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Other portions of the offering are used for vegetable and garden purposes, while the balance is composed of land rich and fertile, awaiting only the industrious settler to demonstrate its great adaptability to fruits and the products of this wonderfully prollific soil. A large portion of these lands lie along and adjacent to UNION AVENUE, which as at present dedicated extends from Kern River south through BAKERSFIELD, a distance of 10 miles, and which is 115½ feet in width. The other tracts are reached by excellent county roads leading direct to BAKERS-FIELD.

Town Lots. With the immense settlement that must in the nature of things follow the subdivision into small farms of such a large area of valuable and productive land around BAKERS-FIELD; with the steady stream of immigration that will pour into this section of the country, transforming the country into one gigantic colony, with its countless number of orchards and vineyards, drawing to it men of enterprise and capital, BAKERS-FIELD, with its incomparable water power, and other natural advantages; with its railroad facilities at hand, and the aimost positive certainty of being the terminal point of another line, will grow to, and become, beyond a doubt, a city of great proportions, and town lots will become very valuable. Within the last year extensive improvements have been projected and comimprovements have been projected and completed at BAKERSFIELD. The SOUTHERN HOTEL, a large and handsome brick and iron structure, costing \$100,002, will be opened to ing all who attend this sale comfortable ing all who attend this sale comfortable accommodations. A street railway has been in successful operation for a year, the town is well supplied with water, and a fine quality of illuminating gas is furnished from the works just completed, at prices ruling in other interior cities. Other important enterprises of a private nature are contemplated and some well under way. The lots we offer are centrally located, and within a few blocks of the new SOUTHERN HOTEL.

Villa Lots. For speculative or practical purposes, the villa lots included in this offering must commend themselves to all. Their proximity to the railroad and the business center of BAKERS-FIELD, and the remarkable fertility of the soil make them extremely valuable for suburban homes, while their future worth can scarcely be overestimated. WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

The lands to be sold are amply supplied with water for irrigation, from the Kern Island Canal, at rates now the lowest in the State, and fixed and regulated by the County Board of Super-UNUSUALLY LIBERAL TERMS TERMS OF SALE: - Only one-fourth Cash, Balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

TITLE PERFECT. SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.



\$9.50 Round-trip Tickets only \$9.50 From LOS ANGELES to BAKERSFIELD,

\$5.50 Round-trip Tickets only \$5.50 and corresponding rates from all points be-tween Los Angeles and Bakersfield. TIME TABLE. Tickets will be good on trains leaving San Francisco March 20th and 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., and on March 21st, at 8:30 A. M., and on trains from Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose connecting therewith; and from Los Angeles on train leaving March 20th, at 10:30 P. M. RETURNING, tickets will be good on all regular trains leaving Bakersfield March 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1889.

GRAND BARBECUE.

Vehicles will be at hand to convey excursionists over the property to be sold, starting at 10:30 a. m. of each day.

On Thursday, March 21st, there will be a Grand Barbeeue, at about 1 o'clock P. m., in the Grove at Bakersfield, to which all will be welcome. welcome.

Railroad Tickets will be on sale at the offices of the Company, and at the office of McAFEE & BALDWIN, 19 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, where sleeping-car accommodations can also be arranged for.

Maps and diagrams will be ready for distribution in due time.

For further particulars, apply to

McAfee & Baldwin, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers. 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. NEWHALL'S SONS & CO., Auctioneers, 225, 227 Bush Street, San Francisco. And to the

L. C. McAfee, Managers, C. Brower, Bakersfield, Kern Co., Cal. mr4-tillmr21 *ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE * By Auction

"Land Department of J. B. Haggin,"

the Estate of CLARENCE PHELPS, deceased, situate on GRAND ISLAND, opposite Walnut Grove. The above sale will take place on

THURSDAY, March 7, 1889, At the Court-house Door, corner Sav and I streets, in this city. THERE IS ABOUT 68 ACLES IN THE piece, with a one-half-mile river irontage and a portion heavily timbered. The sale will be fir cash, United States gold coin, ten per sent, raid at time of sale, and the balance upon conditionation.

S. B. SMITH, Administrator.

REAL ESTATE AGEN'S. GEO. T. CONNER. TILLARE STEARS STEARS OF THE ONL Howesteads, Pre-emptions and Timber Claims in Pulsars and Estimates from the Pulsars and Estimates from State to Florida.

FOR STAIN ANNE GRAIN, VINE, FRUIT 1 AD 90 ONT LAND , ADURES THE HOMN LAND COMPANY REDDING, DHASTA COUNTY, CAL,



And 1000 Fifth street Sacramente. WE KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARF, AND AT THE lowest prices. All goods shipped on the day ordered. Below we quote a few from our immense stees: Six Glass Water Tumblers for

Three quarter Three ply Hose, per foot. Fly Traps. Six Wine Glasses. Celere Glasses.

Our 100-Page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, and sent FREE to any address. It contains many illustrations, and is a COMPLETE PRICE LIST. L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth st., Sacramento



420 J street, Sacramento,

Agris Party Shoot the Failer LATEST PATTERNS OF

FORE GN and DOMESTIC WOOLENS for the Season of 1889, SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, SENT FREE. TROUSERS (TO ORDER), FROM \$5, SUITS (TO ORDER), FROM \$20.

HUNTINGTON - * HOPKINS * COMPANY, DEALERS IN GENERAL HARDWARE,

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

WHY YOU SHOULD PURCHASE A LOT

Third—You will ENJOY BETTER HEALTH.
Fourth—The streets are all GRADED, at expense of Oak Park. Fifth—The PROPERTY
WILL ENHANCE IN VALUE more than in any
other location. Sixth—TERMS ARE WITHIN
THE REACH OF ALL. Only one-third cash,
and \$15 per month at \$1x per cent. interest per
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only. APPLY TO

1015 Fourth street, Sacramento. RETURNING

> SUNDAYS. RETURNING For Oak Park. At 9:30 A. M. 17:05 P. M. 2:60 P. M. 4:10 P. M.

L. L. LEWIS, President.

The auction sale having been postponed on account of rain, the property will continue to be sold at private

The undersigned will take pleasure in conveying anyone to view the

A. LEONARD & SON

Orchards Cared for for Absentee Owners

The town site of Orangevale is but 1½ miles from the Folsom railroad depot. Town lots 50x150, \$200-\$20 down and \$10 per month. Lots are sold in series of twenty, and two cottages warded to the purchasers in each series.
Send for maps and information. ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION (O., 214 J Street, Sacramento.

TOWN SITE.

Central California Lands FOR SALE. MFROVED OR UNIMPROVED, ON EASY terms, and in any quantity desired, at from 10 to \$100 per acre. For particulars call on or

AND INSURANCE AGENCY, A. B. Howley & Co.,

Nice + amps, complete. Bird Baths..... en-inch White Shades.



NICOLL, THE TAILOR, 420 J street, Sacramento, BRANCH OF 816 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. COAST BRANCHES: LOS ANGELES, 86 NORTH MAIN STREET. PORTLAND, 126 FIRST STREET.

PRESENTS! HOLIDAY IN PLAIN AND FANCY CARVING SETS,

Sacramonto.....[lptfuTh8].......San Francisco

REAL ESTATF, ETC.

IN OAK PARK. INST-THE HEAD OF EVERY FAMILY building thereon has a FREE PASS for ONE EAR. Second-You AVOID CITY TAXES, hird-You will ENJOY BETTER HEALTH.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., lars of Central Street Railway Company.

At 5:30 A. M. 9:36 A. M. 1:40 P. M. 5:10 P. M. At 6:15 A. M

sale at the old prices until further

This tract is a favorite with the intending purchasers will do well to

ORANGEVALE CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS Ten-Acre Tracts, Planted or Unplanted,

as Desired.

AGENTS,

Orchards Cared for for Absentee Owners.

THE ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION COMpany, composed of prominent business men of Sacramento, and indorsed by the Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trastee, own 3,200 acres of deep, rich fruit and vine lands, all cleared on the American river, opposite Natona vineyard. It has been divided into 10-acre tracts, each one fronting on a 60-foot avenue. Water under pressure for irrigation will be piped by the company to each tract free of expense, the water actually used only being paid for by purchasers. Last season 150 acres were planted in trees and vines, and have already been sold, in addition to a large number of unplanted tracts. This year 400 acres are being p anted. PLANTED TRACTS, \$150 per acre. UNPLANTED TRACTS, \$125 per acre.

J. A. PAREDR, 701 I street, Sacramente, Cal.

SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES, ETC. WANTED-LOST -FOUND.

WANTED-A WOMAN WANTS WORK; IS a good cook. Apply at 414 L street. m4-2t* WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK AND DO VV general housework. Apply over Van Voorhies' drug store, cor. Eighth and J sts.m2-5t* H ORSES WANTED-EIGHT OR TEN HEAD of small horses, weighing 1.000 pounds. of small horses, weighing 1,000 pounds, suitable for double-teams; also, five or six head of large horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600, suitable for trucks—for single work—for San Francisco market; will be in Sacramento, March 10,1889.

JACOB HOEHN, by Lee Stanley.

mrl-6t*

DELIABLE YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WANTS the employment on fruit ranch; can prune, plant, pack and ship; sober and steady, and can be engaged for long term. Address SCOTCH-MAN, this office. FOUND—A LEAD COLOR PAINTED SKIFF and one pair of Oars, at Peters' Ferry, Sacramento river, seven miles below the city. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

WANTED-MILKERS AND RANCH HANDS;
Ten Wood-choppers; a vegetable gardener;
Two Waiters, Female-Eight girls for house
work; a Waitress, \$25; a Housekeeper; also, girls
for other work. A: ply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and R streets Sacramento. tf

FOR SALE-TO LET. FOR SALE, IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS-Best varieties tomato, cabbage, cauliflower egg, pepper and sweet potato plants at W. R STRONG & CO.'S. OR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PIANO; COST \$500. Been used two years. Will be sold at a bargain. Address, "PIANO," this office. m2-3t* FOR SALE-LONG RAVINE RANCH; I have 490 acres Fruit, Alfalfa, and "highest grade of Wine grape land," Two Miles from Colfax, Placer county; C. P. R. R. and Grass Valley Narrow-gauge cut it. All travel (now increasing) from Dutch Flat, Secrettown, Gold Ruu, You Bet, Red Dog, etc., necessarily goes through this Pass; herds of cattle, to the mountains and return, pass these improvements. tains and return, pass these improvements; about 25 acres inclosed and 60 Apple Trees; a House with five rooms, with Clear Water in it; a Barn; Two Cabins; Angora Goat-house, and Two Corrals; all need some repairs; three and a half inches water run through the orchard and field. Address F. M. SHIELDS, 525 J STREET, Sacramento. POR SALE-A NEW UPRIGHT MATHUSHEK Piano; cost \$1.000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. fe28-tf FOR SALE-THE FOURTH-STREET REST R aurant, near Postoffice; it is a good location and doing a fair business; a man and wife can do well; ill-health is the reason for selling. 28-6* OR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS OPPORtunity ever offered; a grocery and hardware store in the county of Sacramento; has been established over twenty years, sales, \$7,000 to \$10,000 per month; no one with less than \$5,000 capital need apply. Call at this office for particulars. public, and will soon be all sold, so FOR SALE-TWO FINE CARRIAGE HORSES. one double-seat and one "Doctors' Phaeton," ne set double harness; Carriage and Harness used only three months. Address BOX 80, Post-

> TOKAY GRAPE ROOTS FOR SALE—AN
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> extra choice lot of 15,000 one-year-old rooted
>
> Tokay Vines for sale at LOW WHOLESALE
>
> KATE. Will be sold in one lot or in smaller
>
> quantities. The Vines are from selected cut
> tings, have vigorous growth of roots and are
>
> very desirable. Address or inquire for "KIVER
> SIDE," RECORD-UNION office. :e2-tf Union Insurance Company of California (OLD AND RELIABLE), OFFICE AT Sacramento Real Estate AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Office, Northwest corner Third and J sts: Money to Loan. Rents Collected. City and Country Property for Sale.

TO LET-LARGE FRONT ROOM; NEWLY furnished; suitable for two gentlemen. 604 fe26-tf

N. J. TOLL, Manager Real Estate Department. A. C. SWEETSER & Co. Real Estate & Insurance Agents.

W. R. FELTER, Agent.

FOR SALE: Improved Bottom and Farm Lands that are Paying Good Profit, In Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Sutter and Tehama counties.

A BARGAIN: Twenty acres, six miles from Sacramer to, two miles from railroad station; 15 acres in vineyard; 4 acres in orchard; small alfalfa patch; one dwelling, 5 rooms, cost \$1,200; good stable and out-buildings, packing house, etc.; blacksmith shop complete; 175 chickens, 3 horses, new harnesses, 2 spring wagons; complete out-fit of farming implements, all in first-class order; 8 springs and 9 windmills. An elegant suburban home. A rare investment. Price, \$7,500.

School Lands in different counties. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. A. C. SWEETSER & CO , 1012 Fourth st. MONEY TO LOAN. TO

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

PUBLISHED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY. HIGH LICENSE BUSINESS MEN IN

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY TRUSTEES.

A Protest Against Engineer Humbert's Water Report-Other Business. The Board of Trustees met in regular sessio

yesterday, all the members present. The weekly report of the Engineer of the water works showed that 24,357,000 gallons of water had been pumped during the past week. G. L. Simmons, M. D., Chairman of the Water Committee of the Improvement Association, filed the following communication with the Board:

Board:

SACEAMENTO, March 4, 1889.

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento—GENTLEMEN: At a special meeting of your Board held on the 28th day of February, a report upon the water supply of the city was presented by P. A. Humbert, C. E., of Folsom, and unanimously adopted as the sentiment of your honorable body. A synopsis of this report has been published in the city papers, but its full text has not been laid before the public, and few who have not examined the original are aware of its exact nature or of the enormous

tis full text has not been laid before the public, and few who have not examined the original are aware of its exact nature or of the enormous cost required to carry out its recommendations. The lowest estimate brings the necessary outlay for a new pump of 10,000,000 gallons capacity, a stand pipe, the connection and introduction of new mains and a filtering plant sufficiently large to purify the water raised by the new pump, at a quarter of a million dollars.

It is not believed that your honorable body, in unanimously adopting this report, contemplated such an expenditure or considered that by such action you committed the policy of the city to a filtering system so generally condemned last year by our citizens. But such is its effect, and we most respectfully ask for a reconsideration of the adoption of the views in the report, and such a hearing upon its conclusions as the importance of the subject would scem to demand. Excluding from criticism that portion of the prepent water works and mains, the remainder can be shown by competent hydraulic engineers and scientific men to be superficial in preparation, and in many respects contrary to evidence and accepted theories.

No chemical tests are reported of the excellent water drawn from the Alken and Hospital wells, and as I understand no borings have been made to scientifically determine the nature of the strata which overlie the body of water known to exist near the eastern border of the city. This subterranean flow of as pure water as can be found from a like source in the country, Mr. Humbert tell us, comes from infiltration from the American river, from the Sacrament oriver, from Burns slough, and from the chain of lakes into which this slough empties.

In his judgment, "pumps drawing from three wells suck from greater distances and more doubtful sources every day draining cesspools and marshy ground on the surface, stagnant lakes, etc."

Years ago a committee of sclentists, including the President of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences the Secretary of

in the amount of water in the well, and its superior quality remains unchanged.

The same results may be seen at Monte Vista, at Williamson & Strong's and at the County Hospital. Such facts cannot be controverted, and should be carefully considered by an expert. In reference to the cost of procuring a full supply of this water, I am informed that the estimates furnished by Mr. Humbert are at least three times the sum named by parties willing to give a bond to do the work. Indeed, it is believed that the cost of a Hyatt filtering plant of capacity sufficient to treat with alum all the water furnished by the new pump would

plant of capacity sufficient to treat with alumall the water furnished by the new pump would more than cover the necessary outlay to secure this boon. In the interests, therefore, of the people, and representing an association of citizens who apicinted me and the Hon. E. J. Gregory a Committee upon an Improved Water Supply, I very respectfully ask that this question be reconsidered and referred to the judgment of the voters at the approaching city election.

Chairman Water Committee Imp. Association. Chairman Water Committee Imp. Association

Property owners in the neighborhood of Tenth and U asked for an electric light. The petition was placed on file.

The Poundmaster reported that he had impounded for the month of February a horse, 7 cows and 83 dogs. He collected \$26 50 in fees.

The "Boy Preacher" asked for the use of the Plaza, but was refused. Plaza, but was refused.

The Chief of Folice reported that 287 arres's were made during the month of February, 87 lodgers were accommodated and 1,338 meals furnished. The financial statement is as follows: Cash on hand at last report, \$2.20; received during the month, \$9.25; total, \$11.45; paid out during the month, \$12.75.

N. A. Kidder, the Harbormaster, reported that during the month he collected levee dues as follows: Steamers, \$100; barges, \$25; fish markets, \$10. No sairing vessels were reported during the month.

The Chief of the Fire Department, the Fire Commissioners and the Euperintendent of the Fire Alarm filed their reports, a synopsis of which appeared in the MECORD-UNION several days ago.

The Board decided to improve the alley, Sixth and Seventh, J and K streets, by paving with granite blocks or with bituminous rock.

Military Shots. On Sunday members of Companies G and I made the following scores at the 200-yard target over the Twelfth-street range: COMPANY B'S SCORE

41 Priv. Hosgland. 39 Corp. Balze,.... 39 Corp. Bailey.... 39 Lieut. Strong. Sergt. Asher...... Corp. Hoagland.... TOTAL SCORE FOR THE MEDALS. COMPANYS G'S SCORE,

42 Priv. Sheehan, M 43 Priv. Sheenan, E... 42 Priv. O'Brien...... 42 Priv. O'Brien...
40 Friv. Hughes...
41 Priv. Rutherford...
40 Priv. Editott...
35 Priv. Nutie...
46 Priv. Linnell...
44 Priv. Johnston...
42 Priv. Greenlaw...
42 Priv. Relson...
41 Priv. Fleischer... McDougal ...

P. Kennedy B. Hall..... M. Sheehar 41 F. Stevens....... 41 W. Calderwood... 40 M. Carroll..... Zittinger's team:
22 E. M. Sheehan....
20 W. F. Sheehan....
20 J. Zittinger.... 62 Total. INDEPENDENT RIFLE CLUB.

44 A. Griesel...

Peckham Pardoned.

Governor Waterman has pardoned D. Peckham, convicted in this city January 9, 1889, of disturbing the peace and sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail. Peckham's crime consisted in suddenly assaulting a lady on the street when he was drunk. It has since been succrtained that the prisoner is subject to epileptic fits, and it was during one of them that he examitted the assault. When arrested he had on his person a second-class railroad ticket to Illinois, and it is proposed to liberate him and permit him to return to his friends in the East, where he can be under proper care. The petition is signed by the City Physician, Acting Police Judge Devine and Superior Judge W. C. Van F eet.

Ilarge array of drunks, most of whom were allowed to go. John Watson was convicted of drawing and exhibiting a deadly weapon, and will be sentenced to day. Ed and L. Smith were fined \$10 each for carrying concealed weapon, and will be sentenced to fary in carrying concealed weapons. Ah Sing and Ah Lee, chuck-a-luck players, had their cases continued until tomorrow. H. Brady was sent to jail for five days for being intoxicated. Henry Vasey was sentenced to pay a fine of \$7.50 for petit larceny.

Revival Services.

The weather.

The average of the maximum and minimum Signal Service temperature was 75° and 46°, with gentle and variable winds, with a cloudless sky; barometer 29.96 inches and the Central M. E. Church. At the meeting at the Central M. End of the state at the Station-house: Ah Gau and Ah Cham, grand larceny, by officer Carroll; Charles Olsen, drunk, by officer Crump; Betle Guiterez, exhibiting, by officer Crump; Betle Guiterez, exhibiting, by officer Crump; Betle Guiterez, exhibiting and arlington; S. H. Smith, battery, by officer Carroll; Charles Olsen, drunk, by officer Crump; Betle Guiterez, exhibiting and arceny, by officer Crump; Betle Guiterez, exhibiting and arceny, by officer Carroll; Charles Olsen, drunk, by officer Crump; Betle Guiterez, exhibiting and arceny, by officer Carroll; charles Ol

FASHIONABLE ROUND DANCING .- J. William Frazer, the elite and specialty teacher of modern round dances, of San Francisco. will give a complimentary exhibition of his famous chart system at Y. M. I. Hall, to-day at his salesroom, No. 323 K street, his famous chart system at 1 M. I. Hall, Seventh street, between K and L. Thursday evening, March 7th, beginning at 8 o'clock. Also, a special exhibition for ladies and parents of children same day, at tables, chairs, creckery and glassware.

by the orchestra and a Mathushek Grand Piano. The club used the Mathushek last season also, and again this season adopt it. The fine support of these pianos make them the most desirable instrument for to'clock. Free particulars and terms on the day of exhibition.

MATHUSHER solid iron frame pianos are the best. Cooper's Music Store.

The Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills for which is the closing week of our winger sale.

A BOMBSHELL

THE POLITICAL RING.

A Factor the Politicians Have Not Counted Upon-What Will Be Done About It?

In response to an invitation quietly circulated about the city a large, representative and determined body of citizens assembled yesterday afternoon in Pioncer Hall, to consider the ques tion of a high license movement in connection with the approaching election. Governor Booth was selected Chairman of the meeting, and Dr. J. R. Laine Secretary. After a free interchange of views, developing general enthusiasm and the most determined spirit for high license, these resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS Whereas, We realize that in the interest of decency and good government in this city it is desirable to reduce the baneful influence of the saloon to a minimum, and realizing further that the time is ripe for action in this direction, "THE DEMAND."

Resolved, That we demand that a high license be immediately adopted by the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento, fixing the license for the retail sale of liquors in the city at NoT LESS than \$600 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

wells, and as I understand no borligs have been made to scientifically determine the nature of the strata which overlie the body of water known to exist near the eastern border of the city. This subterranean flow of as pure water as can be found from a like source in the country, Mr. Humbert tell us, comes from infiltration from the American river, from the Sacramento river, from Burns slough, and from the chain of lakes into which this slough empties. In his judgment, "pumps drawing from three wells suck from greater distances and more doubtful sources every day draining cesspools and marshy ground on the surface, stagnant lakes, etc."

Years ago a committee of scientists, including the President of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, the Secretary of the State Board of Health and others, visited the Aiken deep well, carefully examined the strata and analyzed the water. They gave it as their opinion that the water. They gave it as their opinion that the surface lakes in the neighborhood. Since that time this well has been used in its full capacity during the hotest seasons. The neighboring lakes may be nearly dry, the American river at its lowest stage and in some playes like a mere ditch, and yet no diminution has been noticed in the amount of water in the well, and its superior quality remains unchanged.

The same results may be seen at Monte Vista.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT. The American party of this city has nominated the following ticket for city officers: Second Trustee, W. F. Knox: City Auditor. Frank P. Winnie: City Assessor, Fred. A. Shepard: City Collector. Geo. A. Putnam; Fire Commissioner, W. D. Comstock. The party adopted the principles of the American party, as enunciated by the State platform, and also declared in favor of high license.

McNeill Ctub Concert.

The McNeill Club concert last night, at the The Board directed the suggestion of Dr. Simons be referred to Engineer Humbert, with a equest that he make explanations. The Truscess are opposed to the recommendation that oyable of evenings was the intolerable delay, to it was exactly half-past 8 before the curtain went up, and the audience had been seated eighteen minutes fully, patiently waiting. Limitation of space compels greater brevity of notice this morning than contemplated. The Club appeared in less strength than last season, Club appeared in less strength than last season, but improved in execution, and very much so in precision and the delic-te musical shading. Mrs John McNeill sang thrice in regular numbers and responded to two encores. The lady must have been profoundly convinced of the critical sincerity of the applause with which she was received, and her numbers approved. She sang in strong voice, admirably managed, and satisfied exacting tastes by a finished style and the proofs of fine culture. Her "Le Filles de Cadiz" was the most charming of her numbers; yet when one has said, that the regret remains that it was not said that "Under the Greenwood Tree," to the flute obligate by Mr. Neale was the best of the examples she gave of musical excelience. The club had the assistance also of Alfred Wilkie, a tenor with a voice of great purity

examples she gave of musical excelience. The club had the assistance also of Alfred Wilkie, a tenor with a voice of great purity of tone, and of rare sympathetic qualities. His numbers were musical charms, and his ease, unpretentious manner, distinct enuncia ion and the feeling and sensibility he mani ested won him the audience completely. The club was aided by a fine orchestra—really one composed for the occasion—which, besides accompanying, gave the chief airs in the "Chimes of Normandy" with fine effect. Ten ladies—Mrs. G. R. Hansbrow, Mrs. C. T. Millikin, Mrs. W. C. Fitch, Miss Irma Fitch Miss Flora Rich, Miss Adolfine Kiel a. Mrs. DeWitt Renfro. Miss Nettle Melvin, Mrs. George Smith and Mrs. Frank Keiler—sang with the club in two numbers. "Hail Us, Ye Free" and Bishop's "Good Night." It was a rare innovation upon the custom of the club, and greatly improved the programme frhe best Club numbers were "Comrades in Arms" and the chorus from the "Enchantress" "Ever be Happy," with Mrs. McNeill singing the soprano obligato. "The Blue Bells of Scotland" and "Fairest is She" awoke no enthusiasm in the audience. Mr. Wilke and Mr. Kinross in the "Profuge," from "Martha," gave the audience a rich vocal treat, and were c mpelled to repeat it by the persistent appliause.

Orange Blossoms. A quict wedding took place yesterday after oon in the parlors of the Capital Hotel. The contracting parties were J C. Wolfskill and Miss Mollie Blake, both of Sulsun. Both are well known in this city. The groom is a descendant of one of the first families who came to this coast. John Wolfskill, his uncle, came to California in 1838, and was one of the first Americans to rettle in Les Angeles Mr. Wolfskill's father came to California, and settle din Nolskill's of detail was learned at a late hour last night. fornia in 1838, and was one of the first Ameri
cans to rettle in Les Angeles Mr. Wolfskill's
father came to California, and sett ed in Solano
county, early in 1850. The groom is one of the
most prominent Democratic politicians in
the State, having been a member of
the State Central Committee for the past
fifteen years, and at present a member
of the Executive Committee. The bride is a
native daughter of the Golden West, her father
coming to California in 1849, and since then residing in Solano, she being born and raised in
Suisun. The hymeneal knot was tied by Rev.
Dr. Wheeler of the Presbyterian Chutch. Those
present were as follows. Mr. and Mrs. L. L.
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tuits, Mr. and Mrs.
A. B. Guthrie, E. G. Blessing and J. H. Haile.
After the marriage ceremony the wedding party
repaired to the French Restaurant, where a fine
wedding feast was spread. During the evening
a large number of the friends of the newlymarried called to extend their congratulations.
They will reside in the future on their farm
near Suisun, where Mr. Wolfskill is extensively
engaged in agriculture and stock-raising.

Police Court.

In the Police Court vesterday there was a

In the State, having been a member of
the Most prominent Central of the instable in the state, having been a member of
the Materian river bridge last evening. His
the American river bridge last evening. H

In the Police Court yesterday there was a large array of drunks, most of whom were

were several conversions.

Auction To-Day. W. H. Sherburn will sell at auc.ion at 10 A. M.

Metropolitan Theater. At the Metropolitan to-night will be played

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Franchise Asked for by the Folsom

Water Power Company. The Board of Supervisors met in regular ses sion yesterday, all the members present.

Benj. Bailey, George Atkinson and J. Boyd as viewers. A communication was received from Earton Daniels, suggesting the necessity of making fillings at the ends of the new bridge, at the old Scott crossing on Dry creek, and placed on file.

George Hack, N. D. Hack and others, complained of the telephone-poles along the highway between the city and Freeport. The Road Overseers of the districts in which they are planted were instructed to see that all that were obstructions be removed from the road.

V. Strouch and T. M. Tracy appeared and claimed that in the matter of the petition of A. Keithley and others, for a certain road opened June 5, 1888, that the viewers had not notified them of the laying out of said highway. The Clerk was instructed to notify the viewers to appear before the Board next Saturday, at 10 A. M. A communication was received from E. E. Barry, stating that he had finished the bridges at Scott's crossing on Dry Creek, and at Hicksville, and requesting the Board to visit and accept the same next week. A communication was received from Barton

THEY WANT BOOMS.

A. P. Catlin presented the following to the Board. It was read and action deferred until 10 k. M. to-day:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, Cal.: Your petitioner, the Fo.sem Water Power Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of California, whose principal place of business is in Sacramento county, California, does hereby respectfully petition your Honorable Board for a franchise to construct a "boom" for holding logs and timber in the American river, and, in that behalf, shows to your Honorable Board the following facts:

The Natoma Water and Mining Company, a corporation, did, in the year 1866, commence THEY WANT BOOMS.

range 7 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; together with the exclusive privilege, for said period, of using the channel of said river at all points above said boom, and within Sacramento county, for the floating, transportation and handling of logs and timber, in connection with said boom; and with the right, during said period of twenty years, to charge and collect, from owners of logs and timber who may use said boom, such tolls and prices, for said uses, as may be prescribed by your honorable Board.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc. The Folsom Water Power Company, by CHARLES E. LIVERMORE, President. WANT A FRANCHISE. The Sacramento Transportation Company, Thomas Dwyer, President, presented a petition stating that they were a corporation duly organ-ized under the laws of the State, and were enized under the laws of the State, and were engaged in business in Sacramento county. A part of their business consists in transporting earth from the pits of the company to their brick kilns, on and near the Riverside road.

They desire to construct a railroad across the Riverside road at a point in swamp land surveys Nos. 159 and 160, mentioned in a deed from Autone F. Silva to the Transportation Company. The petitioners are the owners of the land over which the railroad is to be constructed, and they ask an order allowing them to construct and operate said road. and operate said road.

Supervisor Bates offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board:

Resolved, by this Board, that the prayer of the petition of the said company in the above-entitled matter be and the same is hereby granted, the said railroad to be constructed and operated in such a manner as to afford security for life and property. It is further ordered that the said company restore the road so crossed by its railroad track to is former state of usefulness as near as may be, so that the railroad shall not unnecessarily impair the usefulness of the said

unnecessarily impair the usefulness of the said county road, and that the said petitioner be a t is hereby authorized to operate its railroad by LOCAL BREVITIES.

M. S. Green publishes a card to the public Nos. 506 and \$06 won gold watches at the billiard rooms of the Golden Eagle. The Improvement Association, on account of counter attractions, failed to have a quorum Books to the number of 11,132 and valued at \$3,555 12 were turned out of the State Printing Office during the month of February. The eastern part of the Capitol grounds, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth, L and N, is being plowed and will be sowed to grain this

Governor Waterman on yesterday appointed and commissioned the following Notaries: B. F. Griffin, Carlsbad; C. C. Hunt, Santa Earbara; Brainard F. Smith, Folsom; Edwin A. Rogers, The Governor has offered a reward of \$250 fo the arrest and conviction of the unknown mur-cerer of Dwight B. Hubbell, who was shot on one of the municipal streets of Sarta Monica on the evening of February 9, 1889.

At midnight the following appeared on the

See our ad. in to-day's issue. New supply yesterday. Red House.

THE McNeill Club's (second season) firs grand concert last evening was supported by the orchestra and a Mathushek Grand The fine support of these planes make them the most desirable instrument for support of the voice. J. F. Cooper, Seventh and J streets, is the agent.

If you intend to purchase a piano, organ or musical instrument of any kind, do not fail to inspect the fine stock just received at Hammer's music store, 820 J street, Agent Chickering & Son's pianos.

METEOROLOGICAL.

y of Weather, Temperature and

Rainfall for February. Weather-Few storms appeared on the Pacific coast during the month and they were, as a The bond having been filed in the matter of rule, of short duration, and were accompanied the application of F. Prothers and others, for a by little precipitation. Rain fell in Oregon and new road in District No. 7, the Board appointed | Washington Territory on the 7th, 13th, 14th. 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d and 27th; in Northern California on the 6th, 15th, 16th, 17th,

Northern California on the 6th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 26th, and in Southern California on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 24th and 25th.

Temperature—The mean temperature was higher than the average February temperature at all stations on the Pacific coast, departure from the normal temperatures being about 6° for stations in Oregon and Washington Territory, and about 3° for those in California. Mean monthly temperatures at selected stations were as follows: Portland, Or., 44°, Roseburg, Or., 45°, Red Bluff, Cal., 52°, Sacramento, Cal., 50°, Los Angeles, Cal., 55°: San Diego, Cal., 55°. Angeles, Cal., 55°: San Diego, Cal., 55°.

Rainfall—The rainfall was markedly below the normal February rainfall in all districts, the departures ranging from about seven inches in the vicinity of Puget Sound to about one inch in the extreme southern part of California. At all stations in the western part of Oregon and Washington Territory the rainfall was less than that for any February since the commencement of observatious. Rainfall though light was well distributed, both as regards the territory covered and in time, thus securing the maximum benefit to growing crops. The following table shows, for selected stations, the rainfall for the month and for the season to March 1st:

1 21 31 51 3

regular session ent.	be immediately adopted by the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento, fixing the license for the retail sale of liquors in the city at NOT LESS	mento County, Cal.: Your petitioner, the Fo.som Water Power Company, a corporation duly or- ganized under the laws of the State of Califor-		Norma for J	February,1889	Average son up i 1, 1889	Total for up to Mi 1889	
ingineer of the 7,000 gallons of	than \$600 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.	nia, whose principal place of business is in Sac- ramento county, California, does hereby re-	STATIONS.	ebi	rain	ge up to	N O	
he past week.	The resolutions then proceed in formal but	specifully petition your Honorable Board for a franchise to construct a "boom" for holding logs		rait	y,1	for sea- to Ma'ch	ser	1
in of the Water	emphatic, language to declare that in the mat-	and timber in the American river, and, in that		infall ary	1 fo 889.	sea a'cl	h 1,	}
nt Association, ation with the	ter of the renewal of licenses for the sale of liquors in the city the Con-	behalf, shows to your Honorable Board the fol- lowing facts:	Olympia W T			PRODUCTION OF THE PERSON	-	
	vention demands that such licenses shall	The Natoma Water and Mining Company, a corporation, did, in the year 1866, commence	Olympia, W. T Spokane Falls, W. T	8.45 1.92	1.40 3 20		24.13 13.16	
March 4, 1889. ustees of the City	be renewed only in accordance with the provis- ions of existing law, requiring a petition of a	the construction of a granite dam across the American river in section 24, township 10 north,	Walla Walla, W. T Portland, Or	1.39 7.08	0.80 1.10	10.19 37.08	6.34 20.47	1
special meet- sth day of Feb-	majority of the property-owners and residents	range 7 east, M. D. base and meridian, for the	Roseburg, Or	4.72 1.66	0.70	25.83 5.50	14.30 2.45	1
pply of the city t, C. E., of Foi-	in any block as a pre-essential to the granting or issuance or continuance of any license.	purpose of creating a water power, and, among other things, of making a reservoir or basin of	Red Bluff, Cal Chico	3.79	0.70	18.65	12.41	
s the sentiment	MORE OF IT.	other things, of making a reservoir or basin of still water, where could be located and con- structed a "boom" for the receiving of logs and	Willows	3.47 1.21	0.50 0.87	33 19 7.71	11 36 7 24	5
psis of this recity papers, but	It was further demanded that in the interest of the peace, safety and good order of the city.	timber of all kinds, to be cut on the upper	Orland	2.05	0.55	9.56 11.44	7.83 10 62	
fore the public, ed the original	all places where liquors are sold shall be closed between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and	waters of said American river and run down said river, at favorable stages of its waters, to	Colfax Sacramento	6.57 3.38	0.90 0.30	29.76 14.23	14.60 9.96	<u> </u>
t the enormous	5 o'clock A. M.	the "boom" at said dam, there to be stored for use in sawmills and wood factories to be located	Napa	3.79	0.93	16.35	10.60	. !
ommendations. ecessary outlay	AND MORE YET. That the Convention will not indorse any	on said water power. The said Natoma Water and Mining Company	Santa Kosa San Francisco	3.99	0.35	17.80	11.59 12.96	1
ons capacity, a introduction of	man for the office of City Trustee who will not	from the aforesaid year 1866 prosecuted the	Livermore Lathrop	2.44 1.88	0.67	9.82 7.31	7.18	
ifficiently large	pledge himself in writing, over his own s gna- ture, to the support and to the advocacy of these	work of construction of said dam up to December 8, 1881, when, by deeds duly recorded, they	Folsom	3.65	0.45	16.22	11.05	
new pump, at a	measures. A pledge in accord with the above was pre-	assigned all their interests therein, and in the aforesaid "boom" and reservoir, unto your pe-	Brighton	3 62	0.39	12.44	7.29	
onorable body, report, contem	pared, and a committee composed of H. Wein-	titloner, the Folsom Water Power Company,	Salinas South Vallejo	2 34 2.23	1.64	9.27 10.21	6.83 8.07	
considered that the policy of the	stock, A. A. Van Voorhies and J. M. Avery was directed to interview the candidates that may	which sa'd last-mentioned company proceeded actively with the work of construction of said	San Jose	2.2z 2.95	0.70	8.59	8.12	
generally con-	be selected by any and all political parties, and to ascertain if they indorse and will pledge	dam, and is now engaged upon the same with a large force, and has expended and is expending	Santa Cruz	4.34	0.75	10.13	11.15	
s. But such is ly ask for a re-	themselves to abide by the above resolutions.	large sums of money in the construction thereof.	Stockton Menlo Park	1.92	0.53	9.18	8.48	,
he views in the its conclusions	AND YET MORE BOMESHELL. They were also instructed to interview at once	Your petitioner further represents that on the	Livingston	2.72	0.40 1.02		6.57 9.10	
would seem to	the Democratic City Central Committee and	12th day of May, 1888, it made and duly exe- cuted with the State of California agreements	Merced	1.41	0.15	7.34	5.32	t
sm that portion the examina-	demand of it that it at once produce its candidates for interrogation, and that if it fails to do	and conveyances whereby it was provided that the State Prison at Folsom shall have the bene-	Modesto	1.21	0.20	6.43	5.07 4 70	C
and mains, the competent hy-	so and the Republican candidates fail to inderse the resolutions, or are otherwise unsa isfactory,	It of the power from the first fall resulting from	Delano	1.22	0.13	3.64 7.35	8.45 6.05	
nen to be super-	the High License Convention will proceed to	such dam, and certain other valuable rights and privileges connected therewith, which con-	Athlono		0.39		5,60	
y respects con- leories.	nominate candidates of its own The Convention then adjourned to meet on Wednesday—to-	stitutes the State of California a large beneficiary in the undertaking.	Gilroy	3.15	0.26	3.11	2.63 7.65	
d of the excel-	morrow-at 3 P. M., to hear the report of the committee.	Your petitioner further states that the said	Selna Tulare	1.23	0.53	4.35	4.33	
ings have been the nature of	DO THEY MEAN BUSINESS ?	dam is being constructed, and the said pro- posed boom will be located upon land belong-	Turlock Los Augeles	1.37	0.37	5.36	5.49 26.16	
body of water	Among the members of the meeting were:	ing exclusively to your petitioner, as per map herewith submitted, showing the lines of its	Newhall	4 07 3.55	1.09	12.05 10.16	11.17	
border of the	Hon. Newton Booth, merchant: L. L. Lewis- merchant; Dr. J. R. Laine: A. P. Cheney, mer-	herewith submitted, showing the lines of its land ownership and the location of its dam boom, still-water basin, the State Prison, and	San Diego Keeler	0.56	1.80	7.23 2.12	8.45 4.56	#
s from infiltra	chant manager; A. A. Van Voorhies, merchant; J. M. Avery, manufacturer: P. H. Russell, gro-	the town of Folsom; reference to all of which	Yuma, A. T	0.41	0.10!	2 34	3.95	1
rom the Sacra-	cer; R. S. Carey, capitalist; J. H. Glide, capitalist; L. E. Smith, merchant; H. Weinstock, mer-	is had for a full understanding of the subject. That your petitioner, the Folsom Water Power	SOCIAL A	ND P	EBSO:	NAL.		C
ough empties.	chant; Rev. W. C. Merrill; Peter Bohl, real	Company, is a corporation legally authorized and empowered to construct, own, and operate	Dr. Obed Harvey,					I
ing from three	estate; E. M. Leitch, truckman; Rev. A. C. Herrick; C. M. Campbell, merchant; W. D. Com-	such a boom for holding logs and timber and	F. Marion Wells ca				v yes-	0
ining cesspools	stock, merchant; Rev. C. P. Massey; Ed. M. Martin, attorney; A. Leonard, real estate; J. M.	will cause mills and factories to be constructed in the neighborhood of same for the purpose of	terday.					
	Millikin, insurance: Rev. A. T. Needham; A.	manufacturing such timber for the market. That it will be greatly to the advantage of	J. R. Foster, a form who recently moved	to Sa	n Fran	ncisco,	is in	:
tists, including to Academy of	Millikin, insurance: Rev. A. T. Needham; A. Aitken, manufacturer; B. F. Pike, builder; Rev. J. E. Wheeler, and Rev. Thomas Filben.	That it will be greatly to the advantage of the public in general, and of timber owners upon the American river, that a franchise	town,	l and M	ice To	onio II		1
State Board of ken deep well.	Among those who were reported to the Com- mittee of Organization as ready to stand by the	should be granted to this petitioner by your	Miss Nellie Mintord of Sacramento, are vi	siting	Oaklar	id, the	gues's	S
d analyzed the	movement, but who were not present, were Sparrow Smith, manufacturer; U. F. Grunsky,	such a boom in said river, at the point desig-	of Mrs. Herbert Thra James M. Hasting		sister	Miss	Katio	a
inion that the exhaustible in	C. E.; J. G. Davis, merchant; Grove L. Johnson,	nated for that purpose on the annexed diagram, and authorizing it to maintain and operate such	Hastings, of Riversid	e rosd,	have g	gone to	San	
connection be-	lawyer; Dr. W. A. Briggs; Frank Miller, banker; William Ingram, Jr., merchant manager; B. N.	a boom for the period of twenty years, and to collect such tolls and compensation, from tim-	Miss Mary M. Ewi					V
d Since that I	Bugbey, agriculturist; Dr. T. A. Snider; Clinton L. White lawyer: A. I. Lauder, merchant:	ber owners using said boom as may be fixed and	man L. 1. Ewing of this city as the guest	San F	rancisc	co, is vi	siting	#
e neighboring	ton L. White, lawyer: A. L. Lauder, merchant: Jedge S. solon Holl; Mr. Brand, of Brand, Campbell & Co; Hon. N. Greene Curtis, lawyer,	prescribed by your honorable Board. That without said dam, and the still-water basin created thereby, it would be impossible to	Mrs. W. H. Markha			0	15 State 16 (15 St. 16 St.	#
es like a mere	and many others.	basin created thereby, it would be impossible to maintain a boom in said river, or to collect or	Miss Leo Cooper, and in February were pre	Mrs. J.	C. Sco	tt. her	sister.	
well, and its	"IT IS WELL KNOWN	hold timber therein, owing to the swiftness of the current and the extreme rises in the river	England at her last	frawing	r-room	They	Teere	
ged. at Monte Vista.	And has been for a long time by well-informed people," say the members of the above organ-	at seasons of high water.	presented by Lady W late Lord William Duke of Richmond	Lenno	t, and	aunt t	o the	
at the County	ization, "that there are hundreds of men in the city standing ready to join the movement, and	Wherefore your petitioner prays that your honorable Board will grant to it, said Folsom	Duke of Richmond Saxe-Weimar.	and	Prince	Edwa	rd of	~~~
red by an ex-	the opinion has been freely expressed that an	Water Power Company, the exclusive privilege, for the period of twenty (20) years, of construct-	SAN FRANCIS	co er	COCK	SATE	-	14/1
of procuring a ormed that the	immense majority of the voters of the city are for high license. The meeting of yesterday was by its call limited to sixty, "but over two hun-	ing and maintaining a boom for the purpose of holding logs and timber, in the channel of the						AA I
imbert are at ned by parties	dred, say the movers, could have been enlisted	American river, in section 24, township 10 north		RANCIS NO SESS		rch 4, 1	589.	AS A
vork. Indeed,	at once to form the convention.	range 7 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; together with the exclusive privilege, for said	Ophir				1 60	
Hyatt filtering at with alum	ANOTHER MOVEMENT. The American party of this city has nomi-	period, of using the channel of said river at all points above said boom, and within Sacramento	Mexican3 60@3 G. & C2 70@2	65 Unio 75 Alta	n	3 70	@3 65	1
	nated the following ticket for city officers: Second Trustee, W. F. Knox; City Auditor,	county, for the floating, transportation and	B. & B	55 Occi	dental.		1 50	
profore of the	Proble Problem W. F. Khox; City Auditor,	diagrams of logs and timber, in connection	Company 900	is And	11 651			

3	Ophir58/8 Ju	stice1 6
i	Mexican3 69(a)3 65 Ur	110n3 70@3 6
0	G. & C 2 70@2 75 A1	ta2@1 9
i	B. & B 4 50@4 55 Oc	cidental1 5
a	C. C. Va75/8 La	dy Wash35
5	Eavage8@2 95 Ar	ndes
	Cholisr	orpion55
y	Potosi2 30@2 35 Ba	ltimore20
4	IH & N 4 W	Comstock 50
e l	Point51/4@53/8 Pr	ize1 (
	Jacket 4 40 Ns	V8101 4
e	Imperial75c N.	B. Isle 2 6
	Alphs	ieen2 9
88	Belcher3 20@3 25 N.	Com'wealth1 2
8	8. Nev3 20@31/4 De	lmonte 2
	Utah 30 Bo	die 3
	Bullion 90c Pe	
1	Exchequer 95c Cr	ocker60
-	Seg. Belcher 3 10 S.	V. Water833/4@8
t	Overman 1 40	
	AFTERNOON S	ESSION.
1	Ophir51/6 Ov	erman 14
	Mexican3 70 Ju	stice 1 6
2	0 0 0 0 0 00 17	
e	B. & B	to 1 0
	Con. Virginia75% Ch	ollongo 4 S
1	Con. Viigima	anenge t

3 15@3 10 Queen
2 40@2 80 Occidental
2 55@2 50 Lady Wash
4 25@4 20 Sccrpion
5½@55/4 Baltimore
4 65 a 4 60 Navajo.
2 05 N. Belle Isle
3 20@3 35 Com' wealth
1 40 N. Com' wealth
3 35@3 30 Peer .. 3 15 Locomotive. DIED.

Sacramento March 3-Ola Olsan, a native of Denmark, 31 years. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully in vited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his brother, J street, Twelfth and Thirteenth, this afternoon

Shingle Springs, March 3—Simeon Otis Pierce, a native of California, 4 years.

Diamond Springs, March 1—(Of pneumonia) James Gafney, beloved husband of Lovina Gafney, a native of Clara, County Kings, Ireland, 57 years. (Sacramento and Placerville papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM. Farewell, dear friend! O, farewell!
Your troubles all are over.
Your manly voice is hushed in death,
It's sound we'll never hear again. The angel's called, you have obeyed, And left us all in sorrow, To be in bliss forever more In realms beyond the grave.

With one so good 'twas hard to part, With one so kind and pure. Oh, death, you've stung a kind wife's heart And its pain is hard to endure.

The sorrow that in thy family's hearts
Forevermore must dwell, Oh, where can any lips e'er find Words strong enough to tell.

Farewell, dear one! We say farewell! By our fate we must abide; The joy we long for here below To us is oft denied.

We live in hopes that when our life Of worldly care is ended Our souls in that bright home bove Forevermore be blended.

2: JYCOB2 OIT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Suffered 40 Years and Cured.

For over forty years I have been a victim of Rheumatism. I was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oil. I have used two bottles and a man more free from rheumatism never walked our streets My limbs that were once stiff and lame are now as light and limber as in my youth.

Crippled Cases Throw Away Crutches Cured Permanently. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

FRIEND & TERRY Lumber Company.

Main yard and Office.....1310 Second street. Branch yard.... Corner Twelfth and J streets Waterhouse & Lester, -DEALERS 'V-IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL, Wagon Lumber and Carringe Hardware, 709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento Cal

OBNAMENTAL WOOD COMPANY. HERE WE ARE AT \$26 K STREET, I tween Fighth and Ninth streets. PARKER & DEUMM, Architectural Wood Carvers. Cabinet and Pat-tern Work, C. rved Signs, Grave Stones, Butter Cases, Moids and Prints No more periodicals Gentlemen we mean business, fe7-im4p

TUESDAY, 9 A. M.

All-linen Huck towers, fancy borders, size 16x33 inches. Price 8c. Domestic Department.

Do not forget

Thursday of this week.



Formal Spring Opening of Foreign and Domestic Millinery Thursday, March 7th. We hope to make it a memorable occasion. Of course, we cannot promise that the styles themselves will be better than in previous seasons, for that is something over which we have no control. It is for us /// simply to collect and display.

In that respect we believe we can promise a fuller and more complete exhibition than we have ever

The day will also be made the occasion for showing new Spring Goods in other departments, notably in Silk, Wool and Cotton Dress Goods, in which the displays will be very fine. New things in Parasols, Embroideries, Trimmings, Cloaks, Wraps, Children's Dresses, etc., will also be shown.

Opera-glass Holders, consisting of a highlyornamental pencil-like rod, which attaches to any opera glass, \$5.

In using, tight sleeves and wraps are unthought of, to say nothing of the greater ease and comfort in holding the glasses.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Parasols. The very latest conceits. Some with very large and showy handles of oxidized silver, \$8 50. Plain heavy corded Ottoman Silk Parasols, in Spring

colors, \$5. The new Directoire Parasols in black, with 46-inch carved handles, \$3 50. Our stock of Parasols is very large. including countless stripes and shaded effects in silks to match all the spring shades in Dress Goods. Mounted on carved, scented and natural

wood sticks, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5. High Novelties, \$10 and \$12 50. A cute Parasol with lace, for a child, 75 cents.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Joe

Nos. 400 to 410 K Street, Sacramento.

SMYRNA RUGS.

CHAS. M. CAMPBELL,

409 E street.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE,

Delivered to any part of the city, in quan-

Our Choice "Gold Crown

-AND OTHER-

WHISKIES

-ALSO, A FULL LINE OF-

WINES, MINERAL WATERS and CIGARS

GENUINE A. V. H. GIN

FELTER, SON & CO.,

1006-1008 Second st., between J and K.

Telephone 87. | P. O. Box 83.

EBNER BROS.,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

16 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

BUYS A CORD OF STOVE

for \$6. Get your winter's supply

Upholstering of all kinds to order.

SPRING MILLINERY! SPECIAL SALE A M ADDING EVERY DAY NEW GOODS from the Eastern and Paris markets. Will announce the opening in a few days of my French Pattern Bonnets and Hats. E HAVE DECIDED TO CLOSE OUT OUR stock of RUGS at greatly reduced prices. Large size 30-inch, reduced from \$4 50 to \$2 95; Bureau size, \$1 25; Door size, 50 cents. We have choice new stock CARPETS, MATTING and OILCLOTH at lowest prices.

MRS. M. A. PEALER. (SUCCESSOR TO BARBER & PEALER), 621 and 623 J Street,

SACRAMENTO [ja6-tf].......CA1. COOLOT, CIGAR HOUSE

(KEY WEST, FLA.)

EXCELLED BY NONE. GUARANTEED TO suit the most fastidious taste. Lealers supplied at Factory prices, by A. Coolot, Sacramento.

CIGARS!

Sole agent for Pa cifica NEW MUSIC UST RECEIVED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.
Write on a postal card for one of our 1889
catalogues of music. R. DALE & CO, 625 J
street, Sacramento.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Nineteenth and 1 Sts., Sacramento. WHITE LABOR ONLY, LINEN POLISHED in the nestest manner. We guarantee satisfaction. All ordinary mending, sewing on buttons, etc., free of charge. Washing called for and delivered to any part of the city. Office, at Sawtelle's book store, 708 and 710 J street.

Spim E. H. GREEN. Proprietor.

CANDIES A. WALTER, 824 J ST.

Look at the delicious Holiday Goods, Candy Toys and Fruits. ALL HOME-MADE. d12-1plm

SO WOOD or a TON OF COAL THE ABLEST PAPER ON THE COAST IS the WEEKL I NION. now at the 6. 0. D. Yard. Fourth and 1 st.

TO-DAY!

WE PLACE ON SALE:

Large line of Boys' Knee Pants, ages 4 to 12, 35c a pair. Men's good and well-made Pants, only \$1 25 per pair. Better grades at - - - - \$2 and \$2 50.

OUR \$1 WHITE SHIRT

Is the best in the market. This Shirt is sold usually for more money.

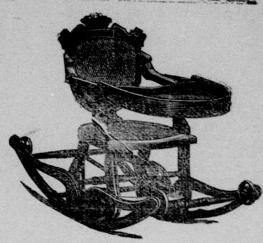
New patterns in Men's Everyday Shirts. New styles in Percales and Calico Shirts.

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++FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE, +>+ E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,

1922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza). Winth street.

This illustration shows a pice piece of Farniture for the BABIES. it can be used as a high chair, low chair and as a recker, with table. It comes in black walnut



JOHN BREUNER, Leading Furniture House, 664, 606 and 608 K street Sacramento, Cal.

WHY * ARE * WE * HEADQUARTERS * FOR CARPETS AND FURNITURE?

BECAUSE We are getting newest styles and look for better. BECAUSE, We are getting the best workmanship to day and looking for better. BECAUSE, As quick as there's anything new we have it for our trade. BECAUSE, We give a generous dollar's worth, and a generous dollar's worth is good for both buyer and seller.

INGRAM & BIRD. 617 E Street.

JAMES G. DAVIS

E. WACHBORST LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO NO. 318 J Street Sptl. Backard ento.

KLUNE & FLORES. WATCHMARENS and JEWELERS 428 J St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Last Sp. DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its Specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY Sp. PRICES: PRICES: PRICES:

OUR CLEARANCE SALE CLOTHING * FURNISHING * GOODS * BOOTS * AND * SHOES.

Hats and Caps, Etc. WE HAVE BEEN RECEIVING HEAVY INVOICES OF NEW GOODS, AND IN ORDER TO secure plenty of room for displaying the same, we have inaugurated this MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE. Everything is marked down. Eead the following list, and be convinced of the truthfulness of our statement: \$20 Suits marked down to \$15. \$22 50 Suits marked down to \$16. \$17 50 Business Suits marked down to \$12 50. \$10 Suits marked down to \$6 50 \$5 Cassimere Pants marked down to \$3. \$4 Pants marked down to \$2.75. Good Moleskin Working Pants to 75 cts. And everything in proportion. Shoes from 90 cents upwards.

Mechanical Clothing Store,

FRUITS, SEED, PRODUCE, ETC.

EASTERN GRASS AND CLOVER SEED, ALFALFA SEED, OREGON AND NEVADA POTATOES, CALIFORNIA ORANGES, Eastern and Mountain Apples.

W. H. WOOD & CO,

THE SACRAMENTO MARKET CARRIES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Fruit. Produce, Fish, Poultry, Game, etc., to be found in the city.

CURTIS BROS & CO.

368, 316 and 312 K street, Sacramento.

Telephone 37. [tf] Postoffice Box 335.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and

Wholesale Bealers in

Fruit and Produce.

GREGORY BROS. CO.,

(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & CO.) Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.....Sacramento.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full tocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter,

ggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand.

S. GERSON & CO.,

Commission erchants, Wholesale

Fruit and Produce.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

-WHOLESALE-

Fruit and Produce

DEALERS.

ATTORNETS-AT-LAW.

JOHNSON, JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

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SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, March 4, 1889 The Senate met at 12:30 P. M., President pretem. White in the chair. TO CORRECT A MISTAKE. On a resolution introduced by Heacock S. B. 655, to correct an error made in a bill here-tofore passed, was declared a case of urgency read three times and passed, under a suspension of the rules and the constitutional protection.

vision. It was then ordered transmitted immediately to the Assembly. THE COUNTY GOVERNS ENT BILL. The Senate then took up the special order, which was the "Omnibus County Government bill." The bill is a committee substitute for thirty five other bills introduced in zenate and Assembly.

Innumerable amendments were adopted with

rery little discussion.

Pending the consideration of the bill the hour arrived for the consideration of S. B. 194, known as the feeble minded bill.

Murphy moved that the consideration of the Assembly amendments to the bill be postponed until to-morrow at 2.30 P. M., and it was so or The consideration of the county government Ill was then resumed.

At 4 o'clock there was a call of the Scuate, and Senators Pinder, Spellacy, Wilson and lint on being brought in were each fined \$1.

At half-past 5 o'clock the consideration of the

BILLS APPROVED. A message was received from the Governor announcing his approval of S. B. 340, amending ection 385 of the Political Code. S. B. 357, utility light payment of claims incurred unter the Drainage Act; S. B. 17, amending the der the Drainage Act; S. B. 17, amending the Civil Code. relative to cemetery corporations; S. B. 140, amending the Penal Code, relating to the denoisiting of sawdust in the waters of the State; S. B. 124, making an appropriation to pay the deficiency for the salary of the Sccretary of the State Engineer; and S. B. 62, to create a police relief, health, it'e insurance and benefit fund.

At 5:30 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8 P. M. the

The Senate met at 8 o'clock, President protem. White in the chair.

The omnibus county government bill was again taken up and the entire evening spent in its disconssion and amendment. It was ordered engrossed and to third reading.

At 10:10 o clock the senate adjourned until 10

SACRAMENTO, March 4, 1889. met at 10 a. m., Speaker Howe in

8. B. 658, making appropriation for supplying water, light and fuel for the State Insane asylum at Stockt...

8. B. 143, directing the transcription of all matters of record in the offices of the County Clerks at d County Recorders of the Counties of Fresno and Merced concerning real estate in the territory taken from those counties and added to that of the county of San Benito. matters of record in the offices of the County Clerks at d County Recorders of the Counties of Fresno and Merced concerning real estate in the territory taken from those counties and added to that of the county of San Benito.

The special order, the consideration of A. B. rey, vetoed by the Governor, was, o

Adult Blind.

S. B. 259, for the deficiency in the appropriation for the necessary expenses of the State Board of Health for the thirty-ninth fiscal year.

S. B. 212, to pay the deficiency in the appropriation for the traveling expenses of the State Board of Equalization for the thirty-eighth fiscal year.

B. 621, to pay the expenses incurred under an act cancerning the payment of the expenses and the costs of the trial of persons charged with the viola ion of the laws for the preservah of fish.

A B 591, to pay the deficiency in the appro-lation for furnishing the buildings of the Cal-braia Hospital for the Chronic Insane, at Ag-

ifornia Hospital for the Chronic Insane, at Agnews, for the fortieth fiscal year.

S. B. 625, for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon and assistants.

S. B. 31, for the grading and graveling of Fifteenth street, between L and N streets, Sacramento, a joining the Capitol grounds.

A message was received from the Governor announcing his approval of the following Assemily appropriation bills:

No. 506, for the State Printing Office: No. 507, for the Napa Insane Asylum; No. 509, for transportation of insane: No. 510, for transportation of prisoners; No. 511, for water and irrigation implements for the Capitol grounds.

[Mr. Coombs in the chair.]

[Mr. Coombs in the chair.]

a communication was received from the Secretary of State, addressed to the Speaker of the Assembly, as follows: "Referring to Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 14, addressed by your honorable body to this office, requesting the return of A. B. 4 to the Governor and by him to the Clerk of the Assembly, I beg most respectfully and under the solemnity of my oath of office, to say that a bill passed by both branches of the Legislature, approved by the Governor and in all respects properly authenticated and filed in this department is a law of this State over which this office has no control except safely to keep. safely to keep.
"If a Legislature can recall one bill it can

"If a Legislature can recall one bill it can another; if for one purpose, then it can for any other purpose, and certainly with regard to any bill passed, be destroyed prior to adjournment. While it is felt that no harm could result from the return of A. B. 4, for the purposes as represented in said resolution, yet the principle is deemed illegal, and dangerous as a precedent." Hall presented a p. tition from the Federation of Irades and labor organization of the Pacific coast, urging the passage of A. B. 579, as originally introduced.

The substitute for A. B.'s 153, 199, 235 and 579, to provide for the conduct of elections and to more fully secure the independence of electors and the secrecy of the ballot, was, after considerable discussion, lost by a vote of 26 to 46. Hall gave notice of reconsideration to-mor-

S. B. 115, to provide for a board of examining engineers.

8. B. 161, to prevent sale of liquor to minors.

8. B. 285, to pay claim of Mrs. J. G. Lemmon.

A. B. 281, declaring Veterans' Home at Yountville a State home.

8. B. 309, for d-ficiency in appropriation for
expenses of the National Guard

8. B. 280, to pay claim of E. M. Gallagher.

At 11:15 adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

REASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary met last night and resumed consideration of A. B. 17. relative to the reas-essment of taxes.

Charles Gildea, ex-member of the State Board of Equalization, said that he desired to make a correction of a statement made in his evidence on a previous occasion. He had stated that in levying the taxes on the railroad company they had taken into consideration the earnings of the Oakland ferry. He had since been informed by the Secretary of the Board, and on authority that he believed to be the best, that the ferries were owned by a private corporation. were owned by a private corporation.

The Chairman then called upon ex-Senator Cross for such further statement as he desired Mr. Cross said : "Mr. Chairman, I am exceed

Mr. Cross said: "Mr. Chairman, I am exceedingly sorry that there are not more members of the committee present. I consider it a strange thing that when so important a matter is before your committee that gentlemen representing the other side—the Attorney General, Controller and others—do not even grace the committee with their presence. I said that on this evening I wished to introduce a little testimony which would take but a brief time, and I have had the matter put in the form of affidavits, which I can read in a few moments, and which are directly to the point, and the facts are all gotten from public records, which any person can see, so that there is no danger and can be no question but that they are correct."

Mr. Cross then read an affidavit from G. L. Lansing, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Com-Lansing, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Company, that from 1886 to 1888, inclusive, that company had paid for tate and county taxes \$500.000 more than it would have paid had the property on which taxes were so paid been assessed and taxed like the property of individuals, where deductions are made on account of mortages.

circumstances.

Another affidavit from J. L. Willcott, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, that his company had during the latter period paid \$750,000 more than it would have paid had it been assessed and taxed like the property of individuals.

Mr. Cross next read an affidavit from Colonel Creed Haymond, giving a full history of the stipulations made in the railroad tax cases, which entirely upset the charges that the cases in the Courts had been delayed by the railroad

All of the affidavits were filed with the com-

Assembly met at 10 a. M., Speaker Howe in the chair.

A memorial.

The Speaker present da memorial from the Arizona House of kepresentatives, reciting that frequent and constant inspet floin in the past and at the present time shows that there has been at no time, nor is there now, any infections or other disease among the cattle of that Territory, and protesting against the proposed of strictive legislation by the California Legislature.

By Goombs—Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly, that a committee of six be appointed, three from the House and three from the Senate, or of the part of the Sance hand a committee of the same and Assembly in passing further legislation. On the contribution of legislation, or the end that said committee the legislation of the Sance hand and Assembly in passing further legislation.

The Speaker appointed Coombs, Ostrom and Black as members of such committee. By Young—a petition from 1,700 residents of San Diego county, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to institute an investigation little and the against the legislature of the legislature of the legislature of the Senate on Saturday, March 9th, Senate concurring, that the Twenty-eighth Session of the Legislature of the State of California adjourns include the Assembly when the laws of Connecticut, and doing business in the Descritory of Lower California, Mexico.

The petition was ordered printed in the journal.

ONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

By Lowe—Resoled, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the Twenty-eighth Session of the Legislature of the State of California adjourns include the contribution of the Governor's message week the constitution of the State of California, when it comes to the legislature of the purpose of the consideration of the Governor's message week to assessed upon the same basis of the property decidence to which it was dedicated, was, on account of the state Prison at Sandaume of additional jute machinery and the erocitor of additional jute machinery and the erocitor of additional jute to t

A. B. 14. for the purchase of additional jute machinery and the erection of additional buildings for the manufacture of jute goods for the State Prison at San Quentin, and providing for fixing the price at which jute goods shall be soid by the State. [Young gave notice of reconsideration to-morrow]

A. B. 612, or the appointment of Boards of Election commissioners for the several counties, and to reculate the registration of voters.

McMullin moved the reconsideration of S. B. 211, to provide for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies, and define their powers and duties, which was passed Saturday by a vote of 38 to 36, decided to postpone indefinity the motion of reconsideration of the bhil.

A. B. 644, to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for the State's portion of the salaries of Fealth in papeore and Merket Inspectors in each municipality of the Ftate having 50,000 inhabits and over.

A. B. 648, to provide for the appointment of Fealth in papeore and Merket Inspectors in each municipality of the Ftate having 50,000 inhabits and sover.

A. B. 649, to amend the Political Code relating to conting of medical college in San Francisco, to be a part of the University of the State of California.

Atternoon Session.

Reassembled at 2 o'clock, Speaker Howe in the chair.

Scoond Reading appropriation for supplying the price and the state of california and in good faith say: "I will give may vote and my influence, after these people have paid \$1,750,000 more than their share of taxes, to ever a manual properties and the makes up his opinion, his upper content of the California and in good faith say: "I will give my vote and my influence, after these people have paid \$1,750,000 more than their share of taxes, to levy a further tax upon them for that every same period for which they have paid such an amount of taxes which their property, they have paid and returning the records and the amount of taxes which their mortgages deducted. Now what man, knowing these facts and on part of the Environment of the

service in solving the vexed question of railroad taxation. Its provisions were utterly ridiculous. It would be impossible for the Assessors
in the various counties to carry out its provisions. They would have to go back a d
rake the property of every county with a finetooth comb to find out if any property had
escaped taxation for any reason whatever. If
they found any they must go and assess it for
the one, two, three, five, six or seven years, according as the fact may be. It would give the
Assessors a nice job. They would go to the
local banks and find out if there was any thing
there that had escaped taxation for a period of
years. But would the man in whose hands
they found it pay the tax, or would it be asressed to the man whose duty it was originally they found it pay the tax, or would it be as-essed to the man whose duty it was originally to have paid it?

Mr. Cross proceeded to state to the committee his idea of what their report should be, among other things suggesting that the best thing that could be done at this late stage of the session would be to introduce and promptly pass a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission,

Controller of the State sends to the Assembly a certain report showing a certain amount of delinquent taxes as due from these people the Court has said that they are not due; and there has not been a snit brought since the new Constitution was adopted, in any Court, but that has been decided in favor of the defendants. Take the Court of Judge Leavy. Judge Leavy was appointed a Judge by Governor Stoneman, especially because he was known to be a man whose feelings were against the Central and Southern Pacific Kailroad Comoany. That was the main fact which entered into his appointment, and yet even he, when these methods of assessment and taxation were brought before mittee adjourned to meet this morning at o'clock, at which time they will prepare a report and request the Assembly to have the evidence taken before the committee printed.

The investigation of affairs at San Quentin was resumed before the joint committee of the Legislature last evening, Mr. Shanahan in the chair. The first witness was Alfred Estill, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, who testified that under direction of the committee he had visited San Quentin Prison to serve a subpens on Mr. Thorp, Commissary of the prison, which subpens commanded said Thorp to appear before the committee with the Commissary's books. He stated that Thorp could 'not be found, nor his books; that he did not see Warden McComb there, but did see Deputy Warden Chambers, who said Thorp was not there; that he had not been seen since the day previous. Chambers thought there was no use in his waiting to find 'horp, and witness was of the same opinion, from appearances. Could not get his books. and did not believe Thorp nor the books would be found if he was to return there. Witness indicated by his testimony and manner, that he believed Thorp and his books were intentionally "away from home," and would continue so. The committee after a warm discussion over the situation directed that a subper a be issued for 'thorp, and also one for Warden McComb, directing them, either or both, to appear forthwith binging the C mmissary's books. The committee thought that the books could not be hid behind the unexplained absence of the Commissary, but that Thorp was responsible to the Warden, and the books could certainly be reached either direct or through the Warden.

J. B. Ellis, Clerk of the Board of Prison Directors, was sworn and testified. He said he knew nothing about Thorp's whereabouts. The last he saw him was Sunday morning. He did not know whether or not he had leave of absence.

The Commissary makes all purcha es for the prisons under direction of the Warden. absence.

The Commissary makes all purcha es for the prisons under direction of the Warden. Most of the jurchases, however, are made under contract. There is probably \$1,000 worth of articles purchased each month outside of contracts, and these the Commissary purchases, or they are purchased on an order or letter from the Warden to the vender. The jute is purchased from Calcutta under contract.

Referring to the building of the addition to the Warden's house, costing about \$3,000, witness did not remember that any authority was granted for the purchase of materials for said building.

whose feelings were against the Central and Southern Paeife Railroad Comoany. That was the main tact which entered into his appointment, and yet even he, when these methods of assessment and taxation were brought before him, had to decide that the methods were illegal and the assessments not valid. Every case which has gone to the Courts under these methods of attempting to proceed, every case it has been decided that the methods are illegal and invalid methods. And how can a man, against the Supreme Court of the State, against the Circuit Court of the United States, against the United States Supreme Court, when they have all decided one way, without a break in the whole line of decisions, stand up against all those Courts and say that those Courts are mistaken. Now if the methods pursued are illegal and are invalid, what is there in a bill that simply provides that you will go at it and do the same thing over and by the same methods? What can result from it? Only one thing, and that is another string of law suits to coet, the State and the railroad company a large sum of money without anybody deriving any possible advantage or benefit from it. Now the evidence in these cases will show, and show beyond dispute, that the railroad company has been contending upon this line all the time.

Now, I want to call your attention to another thing. There has been for a long time in my party—the Democratic party—a disposition to cast censu e upon the late Attorney-General Marshall. He has been privately denounced. A large portion of this investigation has been directed to the proposition of showing that Attorney-General Marshall signed certain stipulations which he ought not to have signed; that those stipulations contained certain matters which they ought not to have signed that hose stipulations contained certain matters which they ought not to have signed that who the assessment of taxes so that a man is bound to pay the taxes? You have got to comply with the law. You must proceed in compliance with the law. Now, what i

trailer, not being a lawer, might not under larger who has conducted it, and won to roles it, looks back at the case, he is sure to see some the larger who has conducted it, and won to roles it, looks back at the case, he is sure to see some when Attorney-General Marshall did this work on behalf of the State, assisted by such men as man of your please—when they had done their very best, and looked back at it, they saw that vices of the Board of Equalization; they were not the vices of the Board of the Board of Equalization of the State of Equalization of Equalization of Equalization of Equalization of

NAPA, March 4th.—Several houses were burglarized lately, evidently by Chinamen. A gold watch and purse of money were taken from the residence of David Smith last night. This morning Mrs. Smith went to the train for San Francisco and suspicioned a well-dressed Chinawan as the thief. A description of the stolen property was telegraphed to Chief Crowley, who arressed the Chinaman in San Francisco and found the articles upon him.

those cases, when so made, should be but one finding and that finding should be that the mortgages upon railroad property were not deducted in the assessment. Now think of that, will you? For men who find fault because a past Attorney-General signed a stipulation which they find fault with to go down and show their wisdom. These men who want to pull motes out of o'her people's eyes, go down to Creed Haymond's office and sign a stipulation with him; and when they get through, what have they done? They have signed a stipulation that the case shall go to the Supreme Court of the United States upon a single finding, and that finding that the mortgages upon railroad property were not deducted in the assessment. These are the men who find fault with such a man as General Marshall, because before these tax cases had been litigated at all he drew and signed a stipulation which, in the light of subsequent events, prozes defective. First cast the beam out of your eye before you try to take the mote out of your brother's eye. These men finding fault with the past Attorney General because he signed a defective stipulation. Why, it would make a jackass laugh, if a jackass could know some law, to know of such people doing such things.

Mr. Haymond then told these gentlemen Death From Morphine or Fire.

years has excited such general interest through-out the county. District Attorney Wilson will be assisted in the prosecution by ex-Senator C. W. Cross and T. S. Ford. Lord's attorneys are Grove L. Johnson, Fred Searls, George L. Hughes and A. Burrows.

Woodland, March 4th.—Yesterday afternoon Louis Gerber and John Rogers made their escape from the County Jail by picking the locks on the ground floor. Both were in jail awaiting trial for robbery. Gerber had just been indicted after three examinations. He is an accomplished crook and bad man to be at large. Every effort is being made to capture them. The Santa Clara Gold Find.

Mr. Haymond then told these gentlemen what an utterly ridiculous thing they had done and said, "Gentlemen, we want this question settled. We want it settled so that there can be no question about it. It has been decided by the United States Supreme Court, but we want it so decided that everybody will be satisfied. When your session of the Legislature is over come down here and I will sign a stipulation which will take a case to the United States Supreme Court and settle the matter." And I guess, probably, the Attorney-General has sent a party down to get a new stipulation signed. Whether it will be any better than the other I have no means of knowing.

Mr. Cross then took up the proposed substitute for Assembly Bill No. 17. He first stated that the original bill had not been discussed over two hours before its friends were compelled to withdraw it and present an entirely new bill. He considered the substitute by sections, pointed out its glaring inconsistencies, and held that under no circumstances could it be of any service in solving the vexed question of railroad taxation. Its provisions were utterly ridic-SAN DIEGO, March 4th.—A telegram has just been received from Mineralogist Anthony, at the Santa Clara (Lower Califo nia) gold fields, that the find is the richest in the history of the Pacific coast. Streams of people are crossing the line and hundreds of miners are outfitting here. The most conservative people now admit that the gold excitement has a solid basis. Fire Near Colfax.

COLFAX, March 4th .- The house of George O. Hayford, on his ranch, two miles east of here, was burned to the ground at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The fire was not discovered in time to save any of the contents of the building. Some clothes hung up to dry caught from the fireplace and so set fire to the walls. Insurance, Artesian Wells for Invo County.

INDEPENDENCE, March 4th .- Some artesian well-boring machinery was received here from New York to day, and an experimental well will be commenced in Owens valley at once, with every indication in favor of success. Thousands of acres of the best foothill fruit and

REDWOOD CITY, March 4th.—This morning the last will and testament ef James C. Flood was filed in the office of the County Clerk. It is all in the handwriting of the teststor and very brief, taking up but three pages of letter paper. The estate is valued at \$4,200,000.

Suisun's Courteous Democrats. Sulsun, March 4th.—Formerly two political flagstaffs stood upon our plaza. At a fire last year the Republican staff was burned. To-day the Democrats generously tendered the use of their staff and flag, and the old ensign has been floating all day in honor of the inauguration of President Harrison. A Statement by Colonel Haymond.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4th,--Creed Haymond stated this evening that the result of the conference with Assemblymen Storke, Shanahan and Ostrom was that the Southern Pacific will prepare a new case relative to railroad taxation and present the same to the United States Supreme Court.

Attempted Suicide at Cherokee. Nevada City, March 4th.—Henry Lang, aged 50 and unmarried, attempted suicide at the town of Cherokee by stabbing himself in the head with a pocket-knife. He inflicted some bad wounds, but did not penetrate the skull. He had been drinking to excess for some time. They Must Stay There.

Los Angeles, March 4th.—To-day Judge Ross, of the United States Court denied the motion to release from jail Thomas J. Cuddy on the ground of an error that the prisoner attempted An Officer Stabbed.

WOODLAND, March 4th.—Last night a character known as Indian Dick made an assault upon officer Comfort with a knife, cutting him on the hand and arm, but not seriously. The act was done while drapk Mysterious, but Timely. MURPHYS, March 4th.—An Indian named Chileno Frank was shot and killed here last night by some unknown parties. He was a tough character and dangerous.

The Mount Wilson Telescope PASADENA, March 4th.—A portion of the thir-teen-inch telescope has reached the summit of Mount Wilson. Work is still going on, but it is delayed by rain and snow.

ORATOR'S FRIGHT.

Canning and His First Speech Made in Parliament. A beginner in oratory is like one speaking a foreign language; he says what he can, not what he would. When Stratford Canning, subsequently the cool, imperious Canning, subsequently the cool, imperious English Embasssador at Constantinope, made his first speech in Parliament he was so frightened that he felt like a skater, under whose gyrations the treacherous ice had given away and left him to flounder in

the water. Lord Derby, the "Rupert of Debate," chaffed him about his failure.

"Come, come, my lord," replied Stratford Canning, "in spite of your great ability and success, how is it with you?" "Well," answered the great debater, "I'll tell you honestly. When I have a The Controller of State was, by resolution, discreted to issue to Assemblyman Adams a duplicated to issue to Assemblyman Adams a duplicate for his warrant, which was lost, strayed or stolen.

At 5:21 o'clock recess was declared until 7 P.M.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

Either the Court had to find that the Board of Equalization had complied with the provisions of that law in making the assessment in the House, I don't had to find that it had not complied with the provisions of the law as to how assessments should be made. If the Court had to find that the had very carefully watched the management of the two State Prisons, and the management of the two State Prisons, and the management of the Comb; that form how assessments should be made. If the Court had to find that the provisions of the law as to how assessments of the State renoingical comminstation, was asked his views as to Warden McComb; statement to make in the House, I don't feel at all comfortable; but in debate, when I have to deal with some antagonist, the case is quite different," and a flash provisions of the law, then the assessments would have been void, because they did not comply with the provisions of the law, then the assessments would have been void, because they did not complete with the provisions of the law as to how assessment was good in most respect, and that he was a thoroughly good because they did not complete that he had very carefully watched the management of the two State Prisons, and the the management of the was at the complete that he had very carefully watched the management of the was at the remoiogration of the law as to comb sade prisons of the law as to how assessment to make in the House, I don't the state remoiogration of the law is the complete of the state remoiogration.

The Controller of State was, by resolution, did not the state remoiogration of the state remoiogration of the law is the state remoiogration of the law is the complete of the state remoiogration of the law is the complete of the state remoi

water from them instead of from the Marin county water works, where the cost is about \$600 per month.

Secretary of State Hendricks was called to the stand and as a former State Prison Director, and President of the State Penological Commission, was asked his views as to Warden McComb's adaptability and efficiency for that office. He stated that he had very carefully watched the management of the two State Prisons, and especially that of Warden McComb; that formerly he had a high regard for him; that his discipline and management was good in most re-

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ABOUT HAR-RISON'S INAUGURAL.

Arrest of a Mail l'espoiler-Terrible Accident in New York-Pigott's Letters.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WELL RECEIVED. How Leading American Papers Regard Harrison's Inaugural.

CHICAGO, March 5th .- The Times' comr CHICAGO, March 5th.—The Times' commenting on Harrison's address this morning, says: "Its perusal will show that the President is master of a strong, direct and striking style, and not devoid of graceful and forcible rhetoric, which is employed to assure the country that he is and means to be a Republican. The address will entirely please his party, and will not disappoint the opposition. Fach expected its sestance. Its form is admirable. Harrison wields a capable pen."

New York, March 4th.—The World says: "The outline of the foreign policy is perhaps the most satisfactory passage in the President's address. It is bold without bluster and calm without cringing. His reference to American rights in Samoa is especially admirable. If Harrison can hold Blaine to the lines laid down he will do the country a great service and prove himself a strong man." himself a strong man.

WORTHY OF THE NATION. NEW YORK, March 5th .-- The Tribune says "Harrison's inaugural is worthy of the great nation whose first century of progress he re-views. It will be criticised by those whose heresies or misdeeds it rebulses."

STRONG AND PATRIOTIC. New York, March 5th:—The Press (Rep.) says: "President Harrison's inaugural address is both patriotic and able. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the President's strong, patriotic utterances in relation to the foreign policy of the new Administration." A FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY.

New York, March 4th.—This evening's Star (Dem.) says: "His foreign policy is declared by Mr. Harrison in more positive terms than any other principle he discusses. The first puragraph is a square, manly and emphatic reiteration of the Monroe doctrine. The other is a plain notice, especially directed toward Germany, that we are also to have an aggressive policy in the future."

NO SHILLY-SHALLY FOREIGN POLICY New York, March 4th.—This evening's Herald (Dem.) regards the address as the deliverance of a sincere and extremely clear-minded man, and says there will be no shilly-shally foreign polic.

WHAT CHARLES A. DANA SAYS. NEW YORK, March 5th -The Sun (Dem) says "The country has still to learn what sort of a man President Harrison is, but his inaugural address proves what sort of a man he is not. He is not a weakling nor a fraud."

NO NORTH, NOR SOUTH. CHICAGO, March 4th.—This evening's News (Dem.) says: "The address shows that the President has carefully weighed the leading questions of the day, and, while standing with his party on all of them, he is yet an American, who has the go d of the nation at heart and realizes that he is President of all the people, both North and South. The policy outlined is a wise and patriotic one."

a wise and patriotic one.' OF A HIGH O'DER. OF A HIGH O-DER.

CHICAGO, March 5th.—The Inter-Ocean this morning says of the President's address:

"Nothing could have been more appropriate than the closing passage, in which an appeal is made to the higher pride and better instincts of people and States to strive for pre-eminence in education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people. It is not too much to expect than an address so able and persuasive goes far to wards correcting the evils and errors which four years of Democracy tended to aggravate."

Senate to-morrow, and that they will be confirmed at once. As to the length of the session there is a diversity of opinion. Chandler's and Hoar's resolutions to investigate the alleged frauds in elections and outrages, are still on the calendar, and if passed by the Republicans, in pursuance of caucus action last month, a delay may ensue which will carry the session far into the spring. The Democrats, under the Senate rules, may filibuster indefinitely, and if the Republicans are to carry out the decree of the caucus it will have to be by wearing out the Democrats. Possibly the announcement of their policy will be made this week.

DEMOCRATIC BULLDOZING. The Plan to Rob Indiana's Governor

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4th.—The constitutional question which Governor Hovey has raised in regard to appointing officers of State has slarmed the majority of the Legislature, who apparently did not anticipate any check in their plans for taking all the appointing power away from the Governor. from the Governor.

The Democratic majority, however, declined to recede from its outlined course. Of the thirty-seven appointments vested in the Governor, the Legislature has taken away thirty-five, and has now under headway a bill depriving him of the remaining two.

Governor Hovey states that he will continue to veto all bills which may provide for placing the appointing power in the hands of the General Assembly. He states that he will not recede from this position, and if not sustained by the State Courts will appeal to the United States the State Courts will appeal to the United States

THEIR OWN FAULT. Editor Irish Explains Why No Californian Got Into the Cabinet. nian Got Into the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, March 5th.—John P. Irish, of the Alia California, passed through the city last evening on his way home. He says the Facific slope would have been represented in the Cabinet if it had not been for quarreling between the rival California factions. Switt did yeoman service during the campaign, and is fully competent to hod any position. Judge Estee also is an able man. Under existing conditions Harrison could not choose one without incurring the enmity of the rival party. California has no one but her own politicians to blame.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), March 4th.—Nathan Goff, Kepublican, and President R. S. Carr of the State Senate, Union Labor, both took the oath of office as Governor at noon and made a formal demand upon Governor Wilson to vacate. That gentleman refused, and referred the aspirants to the Courts, pending the contest between Goff and Fleming.

In qualifying for Governor to-day Goff made a speech, which was loudly cheered. He said: "In spite of the determined efforts of political opponents to deprive us of the fruits of victory, and in the face of prearranged plans determined in legislative caucus to refuse to announce the result of the election and to decline to comply with the requirements of the constitution, I am here in pursuance of the call of the people. I propose to insist upon our rights, and all the political chicanery that can be devised shall not prevent the will of the people being enforced." GOFF MAKES A WAR-TALK.

A Nephew of Broderick. A Nephew of Broderick.

New Yoak, March 4th.—George W. Broderick, nephew of Senator Broderick of California, who was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, lives at 138 West Tenth street. At 1 A. M. yesterday he entered Mrs. Evelyn Taylor's apartments, at 53 Leroy street, and, she says, insulted her. Mrs. Taylor had him arrested, and appeared against him at the Jefferson Market Court. He said her husband, a night watchman, owed him money. Justice Pattterson fined Broderick \$10.

New York, March 4th.—Mrs. Sarah C. Leland, niece of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, was to-day committed for trial in \$3,000 bail. Miss Elizabeth A. Daily was the complainant against Mrs. Leland. She charged her with stealing a pair of diamond ear ings valued at \$375, and of collecting \$215 from one of Miss Daily's tenants without accounting therefor. Mrs. Leland denied both charges.

Two Outlaws Captured.

FULL WEIGHT

in Idaho and other Territories for murder and A Boston Snicide.

Boston, Msrch 4th.—Thomas Parker Sanborn, eldest son of Franklin B. Sanborn, the widely-known anti-slavely writer, committed suicide Saturday afternoon by cutting his threat in his lather's house at Concord. The suicide was 14 years old, and has been for several months an invalid.

Served Out Bis Term. JOLLIET (III.), March 4th .- Newton Watt, serv. ing a life term for complicity in the great Rock Island express robb-ry, when messenger Kel-logg was murdered, died to-day of consumption. He protested his innocence to the last.

Probably Nothing In It. New York, March 4th.—The German Consul says an engagement in Samoan waters between an American man-of-war and the German corvette Olga is very improbable. He has no information on the subject.

A Terrible Accident. New York, March 4th.—This morning the roof of a large planing mill fell in and three walls fell outward. Eighteen workmen were buried in the ruins. Several since were rescued severely injured. Charged With Robbing Mails.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4th.—Arthur R. Walker, a clerk in the Registered Letter Division of the Minneapolis postoffice, was arrested this morning on a charge of robbing the mails.

CHICAGO, March 4th.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company to day it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$25,000,000. First-class Railroading. New York, March 4th.—Fifty thousand peo-ple were carried over the raisroads between New York and Washington during the last three days without an accident.

The New Orleans Mardi-Gras. New Orleans, March 4th.—The carnival began to-day. Rex arrived late this afternoon, and was handed the keys to the city. A Boom for California Hops

New York, March 4th .- The hop dealers say that Pacific coast hops have won great favor abroad this season. She is a Duchess Now. DUNEDIN (Fla.), March 4th.—The Duke of authorland was married here to-day to Mary

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. ENGLISH OPINION.

What Some of the London Papers Think of Harrison's Inaugural. London, March 5th.—The M rning Post says, concerning President Harrison's inaugural: "President Harrison's address is marked by a commendable absence of bombast, and if this marks the future tone of his national policy another element in the concord of the world will have been exercised."

have been secured." FOR THE HOME MARKET ONLY. LONDON, March 4th —The papers devote considerable space to Harrison's inaugural address. The Daily Telegraph says it possesses no direct interest for England.

The Standard notes the absolute of any allusion. The Standard notes the absence of any allusion England, and says the address was evidently

BLAINE'S FINGER IN THE PIE. The Times doubts whether President Har-son's proposed new departure relative to the aturalization laws would be advantageous ther for America or for the rest of the world.

Blaine's foreign policy, it says, appears prom-neutly in the address. ONE JOURNAL SATISFIED. The Daily Telegraph says: "The fact that Mr. Harrison is so well disposed to deal with foreign affairs in a calm and equitable spirit, will be remarked with satisfaction."

VERY FAR-FETCHED. a German Paper Does Not Know

of American Affairs. Modes to, March 4th.—August Hasthal, a San Francisco book agent, who was stopping at the White Lodging house at Oakdaie, took a heavy dose of morphine to allay the pangs of neural gia and fell asleep. He had been smoking, and about 4 o'clock this morning the ashes from his pipe set fire to the bed. When the proprietor went to the room he found it on fire, and the body of Hasthal on the floor, badly burned. Life was extinct.

Sheriff Lord's Trial

Nevada City, March 4th.—The trial of Sheriff Lord on a charge of tampering with the Boston Ravine election ballots, will begin to morrow in the Superior Court. No case for the set of the state of the state of the superior court. So case for the state of th doubtless animated by envy and hatred at seeing how well the Germans can earn their bread. The German is more industrious and more contented than the Irishman, and this is the reason for his unpopularity in America. To the aversion fe't by this section of the American records toward their section of the American records to the their section of the American records the their section of the American records the their section of the their section tion of the American people toward their modest and industrious competitors, is due their dislike of Germans and their persecution of the Chi-nese. The Germans in America might gain their good will if they cared to be less indus-trious and less contented; but this they consider

too dear a price to pay for the good will of th Some of Pigott's Backers.

DUBLIN, March 4th.—The Freeman's Journal says: "Among Pigott's documents were found letters from Lord Salisbury, Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyle and Earl of Derby."

The letter of the Earl of Derby, the Journal says, tells how he had given money to help Pigott "unmask the Parnellites."

The Oldest Obelisk.

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rosy granite which stands alone among the green fields on the banks of the Nile, not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great ancient city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. The city was the Bethshemesh of Scripture, the famous On, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of Potipherah, whose daughter, Asenath, Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, be-cause there the worship of the sun had its chief center and its most sacred shrines. It was the seat of the most ancient university in the world, to which youthfu students came from all parts of the world to learn the occult wisdom which the priests of On alone could teach.
Thales, Solon, Eudoxus, Pythagorus and
Plato all studied there; perhaps Moses,
too. It was also the birthplace of the

sacred literature of Egypt, where were written on papyrus leaves the original chapters of the oldest book in the world, generally known as the "Book of the Dead," giving a most striking account of the conflicts and triumphs of the life after death, a whole copy or fragment of which every Egyptian, rich or poor, wished to have buried with him in his coffin, and portions of which are found inscribed on every mummy case, and on the walls of

In front of one of the principal temples of the sun, in this magnificent city, stood, along with a companion, long since de-stroyed, the solitary obelisk which we now behold on the spot. It alone, as I have said, has survived the wreck of all the glory of the place, as if to assure us that what is given to God, however ignorantly and superstitiously, endures, while all the other works of man perish. It was constructed by Usirtesen I., who is supposed to have reigned 2,800 years before Christ, and has outlasted all the dynastic changes of the land, and still stands where it orig inally stood nearly forty-seven centurie ago. What appears of its shaft above ground is 68 feet in hight, but its base is buried in the mud of the Nile; and year after year the inundation of the river

every tomb.

deposits its film of soil around its foot and ouries it still deeper in its sacred grave. Christian Union. Los Angeles Taxes. Los Angeles, March 4th.—To-merrow the County Tax Collector will commence the sale of property for delinquent taxes. Out of \$1,400,000 to be collected only about \$10,000 is delinquent. This is the best showing Les Angeles county has ever made in this particular.

Julia—"Do suggest something for a real swell tea, Kate." Kate—"Well, how about dried apples."



Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Fowder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York. Chicago, San Francisco.

ABSOLUTELY PURE ight Sweet Wholesome Bread

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder. "I have tested the Royal Baking Powder and find it composed of pure and whole-some ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not centain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

"E. G. LOVE, Ph. D. "The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and most reliable baking powder offered the public.

H. A. Mott, Ph. D." to the public.

Fifty years ago, when given up as incurable, Dr. J. H. Schenck, who was a victim of

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DR.SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia sent free DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON

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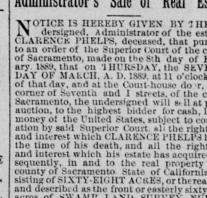
Valuable Farm of 3.263 Acres on Brannan Island.

warehouse, etc., with some personal property. About 700 acres now under a lease which ex-pires December, 1890.

Bids will be received at the olice of the ex-ecutors, 137 Montgomery street, San Francisco, where maps of the property may be seen and such further information had as may be re-quired.

O. LIVERXORE, E. H. TAFT,

Ean Francisco, February 25, 1889. mr4-tf



sisting of SiXTY-EIGHT ACRES, or the reabouts, and described as the front or easterly sixty-eight acres of SWAMP LAND SURVEY NUMBER 306, of Grand Island, in Sacramento county, being the same tract marked "C. PHELPS, 65 A." on the official map of Sacramento county, made by Fred. A. Shepherd, in 1885.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. to be paid on day of sale, 'alance on confirmation of the sale by the Court. Deed at the expense of the purchaser.

CLINTON L. WHITE, Attorney for Adminis GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

For Sale by the SACRAMEN TO GLASS AND OBOOR FAX CO., 629 J street, and 920 and 920 geventh street 8 cramento. iv4-lvTTS&wly

A MATTER OF CHOICE. Dana, of the New York Sun, was asked whether port wine did not bring on the gout. He replied that he on the gout. thought it did, but that the man who would not prefer to suffer a few twinges of the gout rather than give up his port wine wasn't a man after

Many things like this are a matter of choice, and we really believe that we are justified in saying that those who will not, in the face of the testimony which we can offer, try ATHLOPHOROS when they have Neuralgia or Rheumatism, really choose to keep the rheumatism rather than alter their opinions.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

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Crossman's Specific Mixture. WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE
themselves without the least exposure
change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is out

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF HER-given by the undersigned, Execurix of the estate of HERMAN HÜBER, deceased, to the

pusiness of the said estate in the same and state of California.

AUGUSTA J. HUBER, Executrix of the estate of Herman Huber, decessed. Dated at Sscramento February 25, 1889, CATLIN & BLANCHARD, Attorneys for estate. fe26-5t Tu

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF NETEPHEN T. MORSE, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the Advanistratrix of the estate of STEPHEN T. MORSE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons naving claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vauchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, it her residence, the late residence of said deceased, at the head of Suiter Island, in Sacramento county, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the county of Sacramento, State of Casifornia.

MARTHA A. MORSE

Administratrix of the estate of STEPHEN MORSE, deceased,
Dated at Sacramento, February 18, 1859.
CATLIN & BLANCHAIN, Attorneys for estate, fell-4t Tu

MISCELLANEOUS.

Delicious Pastry

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any ing powder of which I have knowledge.

WM. McMurrrie, Ph. D." baking powder of which I have knowledge.

The best blace in California to have your printing done. A. J. Johnston & Co., 410 J street, Sacramento.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE late DR. F. ZEILE, situated in Sacramento county, about one mile below and opposite the town of Rio Vista, fronting about one mile on the Sacramento river, and extending along the north bank of Seven-Mile slough nearly three and a half miles, and including valuable improvements, such as houses, barns, warshouse, etc. with some personal property. Write to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadel-phia, and get free, Dr. Schenck's treatise on Con-sumption, which tells how you can easily

1,064 acres, more or less, situated on ANDROS ISLAND, at the junction of Georgiana slough and the Mokelumne river, with about two and a half miles of navigable water frontage.

These lands are thoroughly reclaimed, convenient to market, and are unsurpassed for productiveness by any in the State.

To be sold subject to the approval of the Probate Court GEO. C. REDDEN, Agent of the White Line at Albany, N. Y., says of his daughter's cure: "Several of her mother's relatives died of Consumption, and we were much troubled in regard to her case. I consulted a number of doctors, and they agreed that she must die—all we could do was to make her comfortable while she lived. I am satisfied you (Dr. Schenck) saved her life." ate Court.

Bids will be received at the office of the ex-

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of CLARENCE PHELPS, deceased, that pursuant CLARENCE PHELPS, deceased, that pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, made on the 8th day of February. 1889, that on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and at the Court-house door, at the corner of Seventh and I streets, of the cityl of Sacramento, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, all the right, title and interest which CLARENCE PHELPS had at the time of his death, and all the right, title the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest which his estate has acquired sub-sequently, in and to the real property in the county of Sacramento. State of California, con-sisting of SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES, or thereabouts. This is the Top of the GENUINE Pearl Top Lamp Chimney. All others, similar are imitation. This exact Label ison each Pearl Top Chimney.

A dealer may say and think he has others as good, BUT HE HAS NOW, Dated, February 12th, 1889. Administrator of the estate of Clarence Phelps,

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Sixth street, between J and
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